

CITY OF



YORK.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1906.

BY

Edmund M. Smith, M.D., C.M., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.



YORK:

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CITY AND COUNTY BOROUGH OF YORK.

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

NOVEMBER, 1905. TO NOVEMBER, 1906.

The Right Hon. The Lord Mayor (Ald. R. H. Vernon Wragge).

Alderman Border, *Chairman*.

Alderman Pearson, *Vice-Chairman*.

Ald. Walker.	Counr. Mawson.
Counr. Fowler Jones.	„ Beckwith.
„ Robinson.	„ Inglis.
„ T. Carter.	„ Hargrave.
„ Hibbett.	„ J. E. Wilkinson.
„ J. Birch.	„ Morley.
„ W. Birch.	„ O. Rowntree.

THE FEVER HOSPITAL SUB-COMMITTEE.

NOVEMBER, 1905, TO NOVEMBER, 1906.

The Chairman.	Counr. T. Carter.
Vice-Chairman.	„ Hargrave.
Ald. Walker.	„ W. Birch.
Counr. Hibbett.	„ Beckwith.
„ Fowler Jones.	„ Inglis.
„ Robinson.	„ Morley.

PUBLIC BATHS SUB-COMMITTEE.

NOVEMBER, 1905, TO NOVEMBER, 1906.

The Chairman.	Counr. J. Birch.
Vice-Chairman.	„ W. Birch.
Ald. Walker.	„ Mawson.
Counr. F. Jones.	„ Inglis.
„ Robinson.	„ Hargrave.
„ J. E. Wilkinson.	„ Rowntree.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT
DURING THE YEAR 1906.

————:O:————

Medical Officer of Health—

Edmund M. Smith, M.D., C.M., Edin., D.P.H., Camb.

Chief Inspector of Nuisances—

* A. E. Drummond, Cert. R. San. Inst. and Certificated Meat Inspector.

Assistant Inspectors of Nuisances—

	E. Ridsdale.	} Certif. Royal San. Institute.
	*J. C. Dawes.	
	R. Hagyard.	
<i>Disinfecting Assistant—</i>	A. Longstaff.	
<i>Senior Clerk—</i>	E. Richardson.	
<i>Junior Clerk—</i>	H. Hornsey.	

*Also holds the Meat Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

Matron of Fever Hospital—	{ Miss Haspell, (to August 31st, 1906).
	{ Miss Knight, (after August 31st, 1906).

Public Analyst—J. Baynes, F.I.C.

Meat and Cattle Inspector—W. Fawdington, M.R.C.V.S.

Canal Boats Inspector—Thomas Leetham.

Town Clerk—Henry Craven.

City Engineer—Alfred Creer, A.M.I.C.E.

INTRODUCTION.

HEALTH OFFICE, GUILDHALL,
YORK, MAY, 1907.

*To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, and
Councillors of the City of York.*

MY LORD MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the Health of the City and its Sanitary Conditions, and on the work of the Health Department during the year 1906.

This constitutes my ninth Annual Report, and I think that it will be found to be an interesting and satisfactory one.

I have special pleasure in calling attention to the fact that the death-rate for the City for the year 1906 (viz., 13·7) was the lowest on record; this is still true, even presuming the actual population of the City to be as many as 2,000 less than the Registrar-General's Estimate.

The average death-rate for the decade 1881—1890 (inclusive) was 21·4; the average death-rate for the last ten years, 1897—1906, has fallen to 16·5. The difference in the average death-rates of the two decades is 4·9. Therefore, approximately, 390 lives per annum, or a total for the decade of 3,900 lives, were saved during 1897—1906, which would have been lost during that period (the average population of the decade being estimated at about 79,000) had the higher death-rate of 1881—1890 been maintained.

Again, the average death-rate for the five years, 1897—1901 (inclusive), was 18·0, that for 1902—1906 (inclusive) was 15·1. The fall of death-rate therefore was 2·9, which is equivalent to an average saving during the five years, 1902—1906, of about 230 lives per annum (the average population during that period being estimated at 80,000), or a total saving in the five years of about 1,150 lives.

It is also encouraging to note that the Infantile Mortality rate has shown some signs of declining during the past five years.

On the other hand, the Birth-rate has fallen from an average of 32·6 during the decade, 1881—1890, to 29·5 in the decade 1896—1905, and 26·5 in the year 1906, which is the lowest birth-rate on record for the City of York.

Graphic charts concerning the mortality statistics will be found in the Report, and the Tables of statistics relating to Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Typhoid (Enteric) Fever have been completed and carried back to the year 1890.

It has been said that a Health Department does well if it carries out one principal achievement in the course of the year. During the year 1906 our great achievement was the commencement of the systematic medical supervision of the children attending the elementary schools, a work likely to prove of incalculable benefit to the children of the City, given time and the earnest co-operation of all concerned. The autumn also witnessed an important move in the direction of the further reduction of the Infant Mortality of the City.

Permit me to point out that the following report, whilst fairly complete, cannot possibly give an adequate idea of the infinitely varied detail—all of importance to the sum total of health—dealt with in the Health Department, day by day, during the year. Hundreds of minor matters have been dealt with, and hundreds of orders or messages of advice or warning were served, by the Chief Sanitary Inspector and myself, frequently in co-operation, which cannot be more than mentioned.

I beg to draw your special attention, however, to the following Sections of the Report:—

- (a) The notes on the estimated population of the City;
- (b) The new Tables and Notes on Infantile Mortality;
- (c) The section on Tuberculosis and notification of Phthisis;
- (d) The notes on the climate of York;
- (e) The section on the Medical Supervision of School children; and
- (f) that on the administration of the Midwives Act.

My thanks are due to the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Members of the Health Committee for their support, to my Colleagues in office and in my profession, to Teachers of Schools, and to the Chief Inspector and the other members of my staff, for their earnest co-operation in the work of my Department.

I am, my Lord Mayor, and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

EDMUND M. SMITH,

Medical Officer of Health.

CITY AND COUNTY BOROUGH OF YORK.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR 1906.

Area in acres, 3,730.

Number of inhabited houses, Census 1901, 16,550.

Population, County Borough Census 1901, 77,914.

Do. at middle of 1906, 83,467. (Registrar-General's Estimate).

Proportion of persons per acre, 21·7.

Do. do. per house, 4·707.

Birth-rate, 26·5 per 1,000 living.

Nett general death-rate, 13·7 per 1,000 living.

Infantile mortality, 124 per 1,000 births.

Mortality of children under the age of 5, 4·8 per 1000 living at all ages.

Total Zymotic mortality,	1·73	„	„
Diarrhœa death-rate.	0·94	„	„
Death-rate of Bronchitis and			
Pneumonia,	1·71	„	„
Phthisis death-rate,	1·08	„	„
Total Tuberculosis death-rate,	1·53	„	„
Cancer death-rate,	0·87	„	„

ANNUAL REPORT, 1906.

POPULATION.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the *Population of the City at the end of June, 1906* (based upon the rate of increase during the previous decade, 1891—1901, as revealed by the Census of 1901) was 83,467, as compared with 82,362 for 1905, an increase of 1,105.

The birth-rates and death-rates for 1906 in this Report are, in accordance with official custom, calculated upon that figure.

The natural increase of population,—*i.e.*, the excess of births over deaths, was 1,073, as compared with 1,128 in 1905.

The proportion of persons per acre at the Census was 21·7, and per house, 4·7.

As there was reason to believe that the Population of the City was not increasing since the Census of 1901 at the same rate as during the decade 1891—1901, and that therefore the Registrar-General's estimate of the Population would possibly prove to be excessive, and so be too favourable to our death-rate, I have made various calculations with the object of discovering how far the official estimate might be considered reliable.

We know that there has been extensive emigration from the City during the last two years or more, and probably little immigration in comparison.

One method of checking the Registrar-General's estimate of population is by basing an estimate upon the approximate total number of inhabited houses. Another consists in the simple calculation of the Natural Increase of the Population (*i.e.* by excess of births over deaths).

At the Census, April 1901, there were 404 empty houses in the City; that was at a time when this extensive emigration had not commenced.

On March 31st, 1906, the Assistant Overseers' returns showed that there were 796 empty houses, an increase upon the Census year of 392.

From such knowledge of the emigration and immigration as is obtainable, we may safely assume that the 392 extra empty houses had increased to 426 by June 30th, and about 150 old dwellinghouses had, in one way or another, been abolished since the Census of 1901. After taking into calculation the 1,506 new houses completed during the years 1901 to 1905, inclusive, we get in round figures a total of 17,480 inhabited houses at June 30th, 1906.

If we assume (a) that the number of uninhabited houses (viz., 404) at the Census of 1901 remained about the same in the years 1902 to 1905; (b) that the average number of persons per house at the Census (viz., 4·7) remained constant; and (c) that all the new houses completed by the end of the previous year had become occupied, we obtain the figures stated in the following Column 3.

POPULATION AT THE MIDDLE OF EACH YEAR
(JUNE 30th).

	(1) Registrar- General's Estimate.	(2) Estimate based upon Natural Increase of Population (<i>i.e.</i> Excess of births over deaths) only.	(3) Estimate based upon estimated total of inhabited houses.
1901 (Census Total in April)	77,914		
1901 (Mid-year, June 30th)	78,044	76,461	78,043
1902 (" ")	79,114	79,201	(after Census) 79,853
1903 (" ")	80,186	80,441	81,502
1904 (" ")	81,268	81,402	82,578
1905 (" ")	82,362	82,383	82,760
1906 (" ")	83,467	83,567	82,216

The average of the above three estimates for 1906 is 83,083, and the difference between the figures in columns 1 and 3 is 1,251 (see next page *re* nett estimated emigration).

If there had been no increase in the number of empty houses upon the Census number, 404, then the figure in Column 3 for 1906 would have been about 84,160.

426 extra empty houses at June 30th would appear to represent a loss of between 1,700 and 2,000 persons (at 4 or 4·7 persons per house).

This involves an increase in the death-rate of about 0·3 per 1,000 persons living.

The figure in Column 2 is remarkably near the Registrar-General's estimate, however, and it appears consoling, as it tends to show that the emigration has been partially compensated by the great saving of life consequent upon a lowered death-rate.

There is reason to believe, however, that the actual population of the City at the 30th June, 1906, was not more than 82,200.

The extreme difficulty of making a correct estimate under such circumstances as now prevail in York is a strong argument in favour of a quinquennial census. As things are, however, we shall have to wait until the Census of 1911 for a correct estimate of the population.

SOME FIGURES OBTAINED *Re* EMIGRATION AND
IMMIGRATION IN 1904, 1905, AND EARLY PART OF 1906.

Left York.		Total Employees.	Total persons affected (men, women & children) estimated at.
N.E.R. Locomotive Works	...	524	... 1346
N.E.R. Permanent Way	...	60	... 160
Rowntree's Cocoa Works	...	96	... 132
For Suburbs outside City	...	...	... 200
		<hr/> 680	<hr/> 1838
Moved into York.			
N.E.R. Locomotive Works	...	57	... 111
N.E.R. Permanent Way	...	95	... 320
Rowntree's Cocoa Works	...	74	... 167
		<hr/> 226	<hr/> 598

Nett estimated Emigration - 1240.

In addition to the above, there was the closure of the York Engineering Company's Works, Leeman Road, about which it is very difficult to estimate.

The discharge of the men and the emigration of any who left York appears to have been so gradual, that their emigration, I think, may be practically ignored, as it was probably compensated by immigration of residents from the country and from other towns.

NATURAL INCREASE OF POPULATION.

Excess of Births over Deaths, since 1890.

Year.			Total Births.		Total (nett.) Deaths.		Excess of Births over Deaths.
1890	...	...	2014	...	1385	...	629
1891	...	...	2013	...	1595	...	418
1892	...	...	2165	...	1423	...	742
1893	...	...	2014	...	1385	...	629
1894	...	...	2177	...	1231	...	946
1895	...	...	2218	...	1372	...	846
1896	...	...	2209	...	1295	...	914
1897	...	...	2269	...	1358	...	911
1898	...	...	2243	...	1386	...	857
1899	...	...	2301	...	1265	...	1036
1900	...	...	2256	...	1568	...	688
1901	...	...	2361	...	1294	...	1067
1902	...	...	2339	...	1215	...	1124
1903	...	...	2337	...	1304	...	1033
1904	...	...	2288	...	1316	...	972
1905	...	...	2298	...	1170	...	1128
1906	...	...	2216	...	1143	...	1073

The Natural Increase of Population in Sanitary Sub-Districts of the City in 1906 was as follows:—

Bootham District	...	...	...	168
Micklegate District	...	...	...	380
Walmgate District	...	...	...	525

The low figure for Bootham District is due to the low birth-rate of that District; the higher birth-rate of Walmgate District compensates for its higher death-rate.

Total Number of New Houses completed in the City of York since 1900:—

Year.	Total, whole City.	West side of City.	East side of City.	
		Micklegate Sanitary Sub-district.	Bootham Sanitary Sub-district.	Walmgate Sanitary Sub-district.
1901	440	222	133	85
1902	351	132	106	113
1903	328	134	80	114
1904	240	142	47	51
1905	147	65	47	35
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1506	695	413	398
1906	129	50	40	39

The Registration or Sanitary Sub-Districts.

Prior to April 1st, 1904, the City was divided for Registration purposes amongst three Registration Sub-Districts, partly City and partly Rural, named Bootham, Micklegate, and Walmgate Districts.

The City portion of the Bootham Registration Sub-District comprised Bootham Ward and the greater part of Guildhall Ward.

The City portion of the Micklegate Registration Sub-District comprised Micklegate and Castlegate Wards.

The City portion of the Walmgate Registration Sub-District comprised Walmgate, Monk, and the remainder of Guildhall Wards. This was much the largest area of the three, and contained the most congested areas of poor people.

On April 1st, 1904, the City was re-divided by the Registrar-General into two Sub-Districts, instead of three; by this arrangement practically the whole of the City portions of the former Bootham and Walmgate Sub-Districts were combined.

As, however, the Vital Statistics of the City, classified according to the former Sub-Districts, had been published in the City health reports for some years past, I decided to continue that method of classification in future, for purposes of comparison, as the three former Districts—which I propose in this and in future reports to call Sanitary Sub-Districts—constitute three fairly distinct portions of the City.

TABLE A.

POPULATION OF THE SANITARY SUB-DISTRICTS.

The populations of these Districts in intercensal periods are very difficult to estimate with any approach to accuracy, owing to the varying conditions in each District.

The following calculations are of interest, however :—

	Bootham District.	Micklegate District.	Walmgate District.	Whole City,
Population, Census 1901 ...	21,193	25,741	30,980	77,914
Do. do. 1891 ...	16,583	22,072	29,186	67,841
Number of inhabited houses, at 1901 Census ...	4,468	5,648	6,434	16,550
Average number of persons per house, 1901 Census.	4·7	4·5	4·8	4·7
<hr/>				
(a) Estimated Population, 1906 (June 30th), calcu- lated at intercensal rate of increase (Registrar- General's Method) ...	23,700	27,760	32,000	83,467
	Bootham District	Micklegate District	Walmgate District	Whole City
(b) *Population, June 30th, 1906, calculated at above- named rates per house...	22,560	27,450	32,160	82,216
(c) Population, June 30th, 1906, estimated accord- ing to natural increase (Excess of Births over Deaths) ...	22,408	27,802	33,357	83,567
(d) Average of above three Estimates, June 30th, 1906 ...	22,889	27,670	32,505	83,083

The comparative birth-rates and death-rates stated in this Report, regarding the said Sub-Districts, are calculated upon (1) the Census figures, and (2) the figures for 1906 named above on line (a).

The death-rates for the whole City are calculated upon the Registrar-General's official estimate for the year 1906.

*After allowing for the uninhabited houses and houses demolished since Census, 1901.

TABLE B. CITY OF YORK, 1891—1906. (Revised in 1905.)

YEAR.	A. Population as estimated by Registrar-General's method (<i>i.e.</i> , according to rate of increase during decade 1881—1891).	B. Population as estimated according to excess of Births over Deaths Year by Year (Natural Increase).	C. Population as estimated according to Annual rate of increase between 1891 and 1901, as revealed by Census of 1901.	E. Revised Birth-rate, based upon figures in Column C.	G. Revised Death-rate, based upon the figures in Column C.
1891 (Census) (before Extension).	67,004	67,004	*67,841	30·0	23·8
1892	67,807	67,691	68,848	31·9	20·9
1893 (Extended City).	69,388	69,388	69,388	29·0	19·9
1894	70,053	70,175	70,395	30·8	17·4
1895	70,723	71,071	71,402	31·0	19·2
1896	71,400	71,951	72,500	30·4	17·8
1897	72,083	72,863	73,604	30·8	18·4
1898	72,774	73,747	74,708	30·0	18·5
1899	73,474	74,762	75,812	30·3	16·6
1900	74,177	75,547	76,916	29·3	20·3
1901 (Census)	77,914	76,461	78,044	30·2	16·5
1902	—	(After 79,201 Census)	79,114	29·5	15·3
1903	—	80,441	80,186	29·1	16·2
1904	—	81,402	81,268	28·2	16·2
1905	—	82,383	82,362	27·9	14·2
1906	—	83,567	83,467	26·5	13·7

Average Birth-rate during ten years 1896—1905 inclusive = 29·5.

Average Death-rate ditto = 17·0.

The difference between the figures stated in columns B and C from 1893 to 1901 may be said to indicate the amount of immigration then going on. * Population of City as afterwards extended in 1893.

THE BIRTH-RATE.

The total number of births notified to me by the Sub-Registrars during the 52 weeks ending Saturday, December 29th, 1906, was 2,216.

The total number of births registered in 1905 was 2298.

The birth-rate in 1906 was 26·5 per thousand living, (the lowest on record), as compared with 27·9 in 1905.

The average birth-rate for the 76 Great Towns for 1906 was 27·9; for England and Wales, 27·0 (lowest on record, and 2·0 lower than the average for previous 10 years).

The average York birth-rate for the ten years, 1896—1905, was 29·5. The birth-rate in York is declining as rapidly as in the remainder of the Kingdom.

The births in 1906 were registered as follows:—

	Sanitary Sub-Districts.			
	Whole City.	Bootham District.	Micklegate District.	Walmgate District.
First quarter of year	564	108	190	266
Second „ „	614	124	212	278
Third „ „	531	108	177	246
Fourth „ „	507	100	182	225
	<hr/> 2,216 <hr/>	<hr/> 440 <hr/>	<hr/> 761 <hr/>	<hr/> 1,015 <hr/>
Males 1,155	Registered as Legitimate			... 2,098
Females 1,061	Registered as Illegitimate			... 118
	<hr/> 2,216 <hr/>			
				<hr/> 2,216 <hr/>

Illegitimate Births:—

The total number of births registered as illegitimate in 1906 (viz., 118), was equal to 5·3 per cent. of total births, as compared with 5·0 per cent. in 1905.

Of the total of 118 illegitimate births occurring in the City, 29 were in Bootham District, 44 in Micklegate, and 45 in Walmgate District.

Of the total in Bootham District, however, 22 occurred in the Union Workhouse, 2 having no other address, and 5 having come in from rural districts.

The following are the birth-rates for the three Sanitary Sub-Districts, calculated upon (1) the Census populations of those districts, and (2) the estimated populations for 1906:—

		Census.	Estimated.
Whole City.	Bootham District	20·7	18·5
<hr/>	Micklegate do.	28·9	27·4
26·5	Walmgate do.	32·5	31·5

The Marriage-Rate:—

I am indebted to the Superintendent Registrar for the following data regarding the number of marriages solemnised in the City:—

Year.		Total number of marriages in York.		Marriage-rate per 1,000 of population in York.		Marriage-rate per 1,000 of population in England & Wales.
1900	...	588	...	15·2	...	16·0
1901	...	617	...	15·8	...	15·9
1902	...	608	...	15·3	...	15·8
1903	...	626	...	15·6	...	15·7
1904	...	587	...	14·4	...	15·2
1905	...	719	...	17·4	...	15·2
1906	...	668	...	16·0	...	15·6

Infantile Vaccination:—

I am indebted to the Vaccination Officer for the following information. The figures for 1906 are not yet available.

The total number of children successfully vaccinated in 1905 was 1,983 (total Births 2,298); vaccination was postponed in 13 cases; 6 children were declared insusceptible; there were 37 certificates of “conscientious objection”; 185 died unvaccinated; 49 have left the City, and 26 others remain unvaccinated.

During the year 139 persons were re-vaccinated by the Public Vaccinator.

THE DEATH-RATE.

The gross total number of deaths registered within the City of York during the 52 weeks ending December 29th, 1906, was 1,164, giving a death-rate of 13·9 per thousand living.

If the deaths of 55 persons not belonging to the City (“Non-residents”) be deducted, and those of 34 citizens (“Residents”) who died outside the City be added, *the nett total number of deaths was 1,143, giving a nett “recorded*” death-rate of 13·7 per thousand living, or a “corrected*” death-rate of 14·09.*

Even if the Registrar-General’s estimate of the Population be 2,000 in excess (making the death-rate 14·0), this is the lowest death-rate on record for York.

The average death-rate for the 76 great towns in 1906 was 15·9; for England and Wales 15·4.

The average death-rate in York for the preceding ten years, 1896—1905, was 17·0.

*For explanations of these terms “recorded” and “corrected,” see notes above Table E.

Comparison of the figures for York with previous years :—

		Total number of deaths registered.			Gross death-rate.	Nett number of deaths (<i>i.e.</i> , after deductions of deaths of non-residents and addition of residents).		Nett. death-rate.
1897	...	1,392	...	19'3	...	1,358	...	18'4
1898	...	1,407	...	19'3	...	1,386	...	18'5
1899	...	1,308	...	17'8	...	1,265	...	16'6
1900	...	1,613	...	21'1	...	1,568	...	20'3
1901	...	1,331	...	17'0	...	1,294	...	16'5
1902	...	1,257	...	15'8	...	1,215	...	15'3
1903	...	1,339	...	16'7	...	1,304	...	16'2
1904	...	1,345	...	16'5	...	1,316	...	16'2
1905	...	1,212	...	14'7	...	1,170	...	14'2
1906	...	1,164	...	13'9	...	1,143	...	13'7

The decrease in nett total of deaths in 1906, as compared with 1905, was 27.

The deaths were registered during the four quarters of the year as follows :—

		Sanitary Sub-Districts.			
		Whole City.	Bootham District.	Micklegate District.	Walmgate District.
First quarter	...	321	74	104	143
Second	„	252	62	86	104
Third	„	284	70	88	126
Fourth	„	286	66	103	117
		<u>1,143</u>	<u>272</u>	<u>381</u>	<u>490</u>

The deaths of males numbered 571; of females 572.

The distribution of the deaths of York Citizens, according to Sanitary Sub-districts and age periods, was as follows :—

AGE-PERIOD.		SANITARY SUB-DISTRICT.			Whole City.	
		Bootham.	Micklegate.	Walmgate.	Totals.	
0— 1	...	57	...	83	...	275
1— 5	...	24	...	37	...	127
5—15	...	12	...	10	...	38
15—25	...	16	...	18	...	61
25—65	...	83	...	123	...	344
65 and over	...	80	...	110	...	298
Totals	...	<u>272</u>	<u>...</u>	<u>381</u>	<u>...</u>	<u>1,143</u>

Of the deaths in Walmgate District, 29 were of persons connected with the regiments stationed in the Barracks in that district.

No deaths were registered as uncertified (*i.e.*, uncertified by medical attendant or by Coroner), as compared with a percentage as high as 5 or 6 in other Great Towns. York stands always very satisfactorily in this respect, to the credit of our citizens and our Sub-Registrars.

The following are the Comparative general death-rates in each of the Sanitary Sub-districts of the City during the year 1906, calculated (1) upon the Census populations of those districts, and (2) upon the estimated populations for 1906 :—

				Census.	Estimated.
Whole City. 13·7.	{	Bootham District	...	12·8	11·4
		Micklegate do.	...	14·5	13·7
		Walmgate do.	...	15·7	15·2

CITY OF YORK.—1906.
Annual Rate of Mortality per 1,000 at each of six age-periods, and
total number of deaths.

1906.	Under 1 year	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upwards	Total at all ages
Rate of mortality per 1,000 living at ages indicated	134·4	18·1	2·3	3·4	9·2	82·4	13·7
Total Number of deaths at each age-period. ...	275	127	38	61	344	298	1,143

Of the deaths in Bootham District, 13 occurred in the York Union Workhouse, and had no other residence. The death-rate of that District, if those deaths be deducted, was 10·9 per 1,000 in the District (minus the population of the Workhouse).

Comparing the totals of 1906 with those of 1905, it will be observed that there was an *increase* in 1906 in the deaths from the following causes:—

				Total Deaths in 1905.	Total Deaths in 1906.	Increase in 1906.
Measles	...	...	...	11	15	4
Diphtheria	...	...	...	7	13	6
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	6	17	11
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	8	14	6
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	71	79	6
Cancer	...	...	...	63	73	10
Old Age	...	...	...	95	102	7
Diseases of Stomach	...	...	...	6	14	8
Bright's Disease	...	...	...	29	34	5
						63

Comparing the totals of 1906 with those of 1905, it will be observed that there was a *decrease* in 1906 in the deaths from the following causes:—

	Total Deaths in 1905.	Total Deaths in 1906.	Decrease in 1906.
Influenza	21	10	11
Apoplexy	65	50	15
Accidents and Negligence...	36	27	9
Infantile Convulsions	35	27	8
Developmental Diseases	96	71	25
Tuberculosis of Lungs (Phthisis)...	93	90	3
All forms of Tubercular Disease ...	136	128	8
Bronchitis	86	76	10
Pneumonia... ..	75	67	8
		<u>97</u>	

Deaths of York Residents (total 164) occurring in the Public Institutions within the City during the year 1906:—

York Union Workhouse, 98, of whom	{	10 had resided in Bootham Sanitary Sub-District.
		29 had resided in Micklegate Sanitary Sub-District.
		46 had resided in Walmgate Sanitary Sub-District.
		13 resided in the Workhouse, and no other residence was known.
Bootham Park (formerly called York Lunatic Hospital), 4, of whom	{	3 had resided in Bootham District.
		1 „ „ Micklegate „
		0 „ „ Walmgate „
York County Hospital (General Infirmary), 62, of whom	{	17 had resided in Bootham District.
		13 „ „ Micklegate „
		32 „ „ Walmgate „
The Retreat (Asylum), nil.		

In the statistical tables, the above deaths are allocated to the Sanitary Sub-Districts in which the deceased resided.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD'S TABLES.

In the accompanying tables deaths occurring in the Public Institutions are allotted to the Sanitary Sub-Districts, or other localities, according to the addresses of the deceased.

It will be observed that deaths of "Non-residents" are excluded from certain calculations, and deaths of "Residents" are included, according to the instructions of the Local Government Board. The Board defines "Non-residents" as persons brought into the District on account of illness and dying there; and "Residents" as persons who have been taken out of the District on account of illness and have died elsewhere.

Deaths of "Non-Residents" *i.e.*, persons coming into the District and dying in Public Institutions, &c.:—

At the Union Workhouse	...	...	...	16
At Bootham Park (Asylum)	...	...	...	4
At the Retreat (Asylum)	...	...	...	10
At the County Hospital	...	...	...	19
By sudden death in railway trains arriving at York, from London	...	...	...	2
By sudden death at Railway Carriage Works of a man from Acomb	...	...	...	1
By sudden death of visitors from other districts at private houses	...	...	...	3
				<u>55</u>

Death of "Residents," *i.e.*, persons going out of the District on account of sickness or infirmity, and who died in Public Institutions, &c., elsewhere :—

In York Corporation Fever Hospital,	11	{	from Bootham District,	2	
			„ Micklegate „	2	
			„ Walmgate „	7	
In York City Asylum,		{	from Micklegate District	...	4
Water Fulford	15		„ Walmgate do.	...	5
			„ York Workhouse (no other residence known)		6
In River Ouse, Water Fulford, suicide by drowning.	1		from Walmgate District.		
At Scarborough,			from Micklegate District.		
Accidentally killed ...	1				
In Leeds Infirmary ...	2	{	One from Micklegate District.		
			One do. Bootham do.		
In other Hospitals (In Leeds, Paddington, Lancaster and Wakefield) ...	<u>4</u>	{	from Bootham District	...	1
			„ Micklegate do.	...	2
			„ Walmgate do.	...	1
Total ...	<u>34</u>				

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD'S TABLE 1.
CITY OF YORK.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1906 and Previous Years.

YEAR.	TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DIST.				Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		AT ALL AGES.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	Deaths of "Non-residents" registered in Public Inst., etc., in the Dist.	Deaths of "Residents" registered in Public Inst., etc., beyond the District.	NET DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO DISTRICT.	
	UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.		Rate.			Rate.		Rate.								
	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*		Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate.*							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	No record.	No record.	No record.	
1896	72,500	2,209	30·4	387	175·0	1295	17·8	No record.	No record.	No records.	No record.	No record.	No record.	No record.	No record.	
1897	73,604	2,269	30·8	455	200·5	1392	19·3	160	34		1,358	18·4	1,358	18·4	18·4	
1898	74,708	2,243	30·0	394	175·6	1407	19·3	180	21		1,386	18·5	1,386	18·5	18·5	
1899	75,812	2,301	30·3	359	156·0	1308	17·2	215	43		1,265	16·6	1,265	16·6	16·6	
1900	76,916	2,256	29·3	477	211·4	1613	20·9	185	55	10	1,568	20·3	1,568	20·3	20·3	
1901	78,044	2,361	30·2	355	150·3	1331	17·0	219	45	8	1,294	16·5	1,294	16·5	16·5	
1902	79,114	2,339	29·5	265	113·2	1257	15·8	206	58	16	1,215	15·3	1,215	15·3	15·3	
1903	80,186	2,337	29·1	359	153·6	1339	16·7	210	53	18	1,304	16·2	1,304	16·2	16·2	
1904	81,268	2,288	28·2	388	170·0	1345	16·5	237	59	30	1,316	16·2	1,316	16·2	16·2	
1905	82,362	2,298	27·9	299	130·0	1212	14·7	220	56	14	1,170	14·2	1,170	14·2	14·2	
Averages for years 1896-1905.	77,451	2,290	29·5	373	163·5	1349	17·5	203	47	16	1319	17·0	1319	17·0	17·0	
1906	83,467	2,216	26·5	275	124	1164	13·9	219	55	34	1,143	13·7	1,143	13·7	13·7	

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere. (For further details see Text of this Report, pages 17 and 18.)

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ...	...	3,692	Total population at all ages... Number of inhabited houses Average number of persons per house	...	...	At Census of 1901.	
		
		
							77,914
							16,550
							4·7

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD'S TABLE II.
CITY OF YORK—VITAL STATISTICS OF SANITARY SUB-DISTRICTS IN 1906 AND PREVIOUS YEARS. (REVISED 1906).

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	1. Whole City.				2. Bootham Sanitary Sub-District.				3. Micklegate Sanitary Sub-District.				4. Walmgate Sanitary Sub-District.			
	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
YEAR.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.
1896	72,500	2,209	1,295	387	17,200	464	310	56	23,300	691	355	112	30,800	1,054	630	219
1897	73,604	2,269	1,358	455	17,471	475	354	95	23,676	752	372	133	30,936	1,042	632	227
1898	74,708	2,243	1,386	394	17,669	517	380	61	23,996	713	349	103	31,109	1,013	657	230
1899	75,812	2,301	1,265	359	17,900	517	346	67	24,300	685	323	96	31,274	1,099	596	196
1900	76,916	2,256	1,568	477	18,200	568	361	96	24,577	753	476	143	31,400	935	731	238
1901	78,044	2,361	1,294	355	21,193	583	358	91	25,741	769	372	96	30,980	1,009	564	168
1902	79,114	2,339	1,215	265	21,750	572	299	58	26,180	790	398	82	31,180	977	518	125
1903	80,186	2,337	1,304	359	22,230	543	303	74	26,568	771	382	101	31,388	1,023	619	184
1904	81,268	2,288	1,316	388	22,700	526	290	82	27,000	818	428	118	31,570	944	598	188
1905	82,362	2,298	1,170	299	23,206	467	263	49	27,356	786	405	96	31,800	1,045	502	154
Averages of Years 1896-1905.	77,451	2,290	1,317	373	19,951	523	326	72	25,279	752	386	108	31,243	1,014	604	192
1906	83,467	2,216	1,143	275	23,700	440	272	57	27,760	761	381	83	32,000	1,015	490	135

NOTES.—Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions beyond the district are included in sub-columns c of this table, and those of non-residents registered in public institutions in the district excluded. (See note on Table I. as to meaning of terms “residents” and “non-residents.”)

Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are allotted to the respective localities according to the addresses of the deceased.

CITY OF YORK.
TABLE IV. (CORRESPONDING TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD'S TABLE IV.)
Causes of, and ages at, Death during the Year 1906.
(Modified Shorter Schedule B of Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health.)

No.	Causes of Death.	Deaths in whole City at subjoined ages.						
		All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65&up- wards.
1	Small-pox	nil	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Measles	15	3	12	...	...	...	...
3	Scarlet Fever	7	...	6	1	...	...	...
4	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	13	1	7	4	...	1	...
5	Whooping Cough	17	10	6	1	...	...	...
6	Enteric Fever	14	...	2	4	2	6	...
7	Diarrhœa and Dysentery ... (Epidemic or Zymotic Enteritis)	79	58	16	...	...	3	2
8	Epidemic Influenza	10	...	...	...	...	6	4
9	Enteritis	6	2	2	...	...	2	...
10	Erysipelas	3	1	...	...	...	1	1
11	Puerperal Fever	4	...	...	...	...	4	...
12	Other Septic Diseases	7	...	1	1	2	2	1
13	Tuberculosis of Meninges	17	2	6	5	1	3	...
14	Tuberculosis of Lungs	90	1	...	4	28	55	2
15	Other forms of Tuberculosis	21	4	5	1	6	2	3
16	Cancer	73	...	...	...	...	47	26
17	Premature Birth	52	52	...	...	...	...	...
18	Developmental Diseases	71	66	5	..	...	...	...
19	Infantile Convulsions	27	24	3	...	...	...	...
20	Old Age	102	...	...	...	...	3	99
21	Meningitis	15	2	8	...	2	3	...
22	Inflammation and Softening of Brain	12	...	...	...	...	5	7
23	Apoplexy (Cerebral Hæmorrhage)	50	...	...	...	1	18	31
24	Insanity	3	...	...	...	...	1	2
25	Organic Diseases of Heart	104	1	1	4	2	53	43
26	Bronchitis and Laryngitis... ..	76	16	6	...	1	18	35
27	Pneumonia	67	13	31	2	1	14	6
28	Diseases of Stomach	14	1	1	1	1	7	3
29	Obstruction of Intestines	13	5	...	1	1	4	2
30	Appendicitis	3	...	...	...	2	1	...
31	Cirrhosis of Liver	12	...	...	...	...	12	...
32	Nephritis and Bright's Disease	34	...	2	1	...	19	12
33	Deaths by Accident or Negligence	27	4	4	3	...	13	3
34	Deaths by Suicide	8	...	...	...	1	5	2
35	Diseases of the Spinal Cord	8	...	...	...	1	6	1
36	Diabetes Mellitus	8	...	...	...	1	5	2
37	Accidents & Diseases of Parturition	10	...	...	...	4	6	...
38	Congenital Syphilis	8	8	...	...	...	...	...
39	Rheumatic Fever	2	...	...	1	...	1	...
40	Croup (Laryngismus)	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
41	Alcoholism	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
42	Deaths from Ill-defined Causes	8	...	1	1	1	4	1
43	All other Causes	30	...	1	3	3	13	10
ALL CAUSES ...		1143	275	127	38	61	344	298

CITY OF YORK.

TABLE IV.—Continued.

No.	Causes of Death.	Causes of Death distributed according to Sanitary Sub-Districts. (see p.10.)				Total Deaths (of Citizens and Non-Residents) in the Public Institutions in the City
		Whole City.	Bootham.	Mickle-gate.	Walm-gate.	
1	Small-pox	nil	...	...	...	...
2	Measles	15	3	1	11	...
3	Scarlet Fever	7	2	2	3	...
4	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	13	...	6	7	1
5	Whooping Cough	17	3	3	11	...
6	Enteric Fever	14	3	5	6	2
7	Diarrhœa and Dysentery ...) (Epidemic or Zymotic Enteritis) }	79	14	31	34	3
8	Epidemic Influenza	10	2	6	2	...
9	Enteritis	6	2	2	2	...
10	Erysipelas	3	...	1	2	...
11	Puerperal Fever	4	2	2	...	...
12	Other Septic Diseases	7	1	5	1	3
13	Tuberculosis of Meninges	17	6	5	6	2
14	Tuberculosis of Lungs	90	25	27	38	23
15	Other forms of Tuberculosis	21	5	6	10	6
16	Cancer	73	16	35	22	10
17	Premature Birth	52	13	21	18	1
18	Developmental Diseases	71	16	21	34	7
19	Infantile Convulsions	27	1	5	21	...
20	Old Age	102	26	40	36	26
21	Meningitis	15	3	3	9	2
22	Inflammation and Softening of Brain	12	5	2	5	1
23	Apoplexy (Cerebral Hæmorrhage)	50	16	20	14	8
24	Insanity	3	1	...	2	...
25	Organic Diseases of Heart	104	28	34	42	24
26	Bronchitis and Laryngitis	76	20	20	36	7
27	Pneumonia	67	13	20	34	4
28	Diseases of Stomach	14	6	3	5	3
29	Obstruction of Intestines	13	2	3	8	6
30	Appendicitis... ..	3	1	...	2	2
31	Cirrhosis of Liver	12	2	5	5	...
32	Nephritis and Bright's Disease	34	9	12	13	3
33	Deaths by Accident or Negligence	27	4	4	19	11
34	Deaths by Suicide	8	2	2	4	2
35	Diseases of the Spinal Cord	8	3	4	1	2
36	Diabetes Mellitus	8	2	2	4	...
37	Accidents & Diseases of Parturition	10	1	7	2	...
38	Congenital Syphilis	8	...	4	4	...
39	Rheumatic Fever	2	...	1	1	...
40	Croup (Laryngismus)	2	1	1	...	...
41	Alcoholism	1	...	1	...	...
42	Deaths from Ill-defined Causes	8	...	3	5	...
43	All other Causes	30	13	6	11	5
ALL CAUSES ...		1143	272	381	490	164

CITY OF YORK.

Statistics of Sanitary Sub-Districts.

1906.

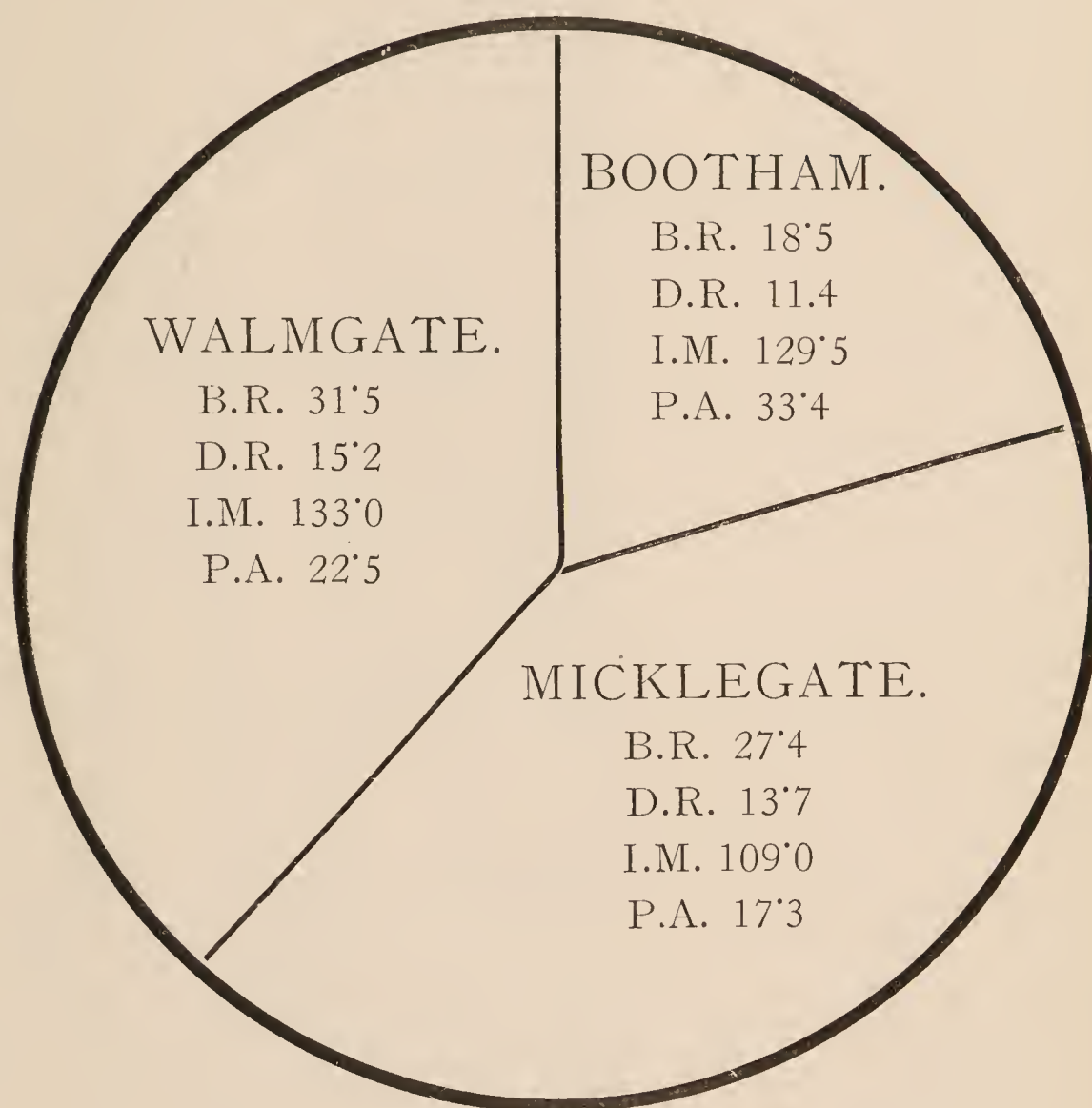


DIAGRAM SHEWING:—

B.R. = BIRTH-RATE } Per 1,000 of Estimated Population.
D.R. = DEATH-RATE }
I.M. = INFANTILE MORTALITY = Deaths under one year per 1,000 births.
P.A. = ESTIMATED POPULATION PER ACRE.

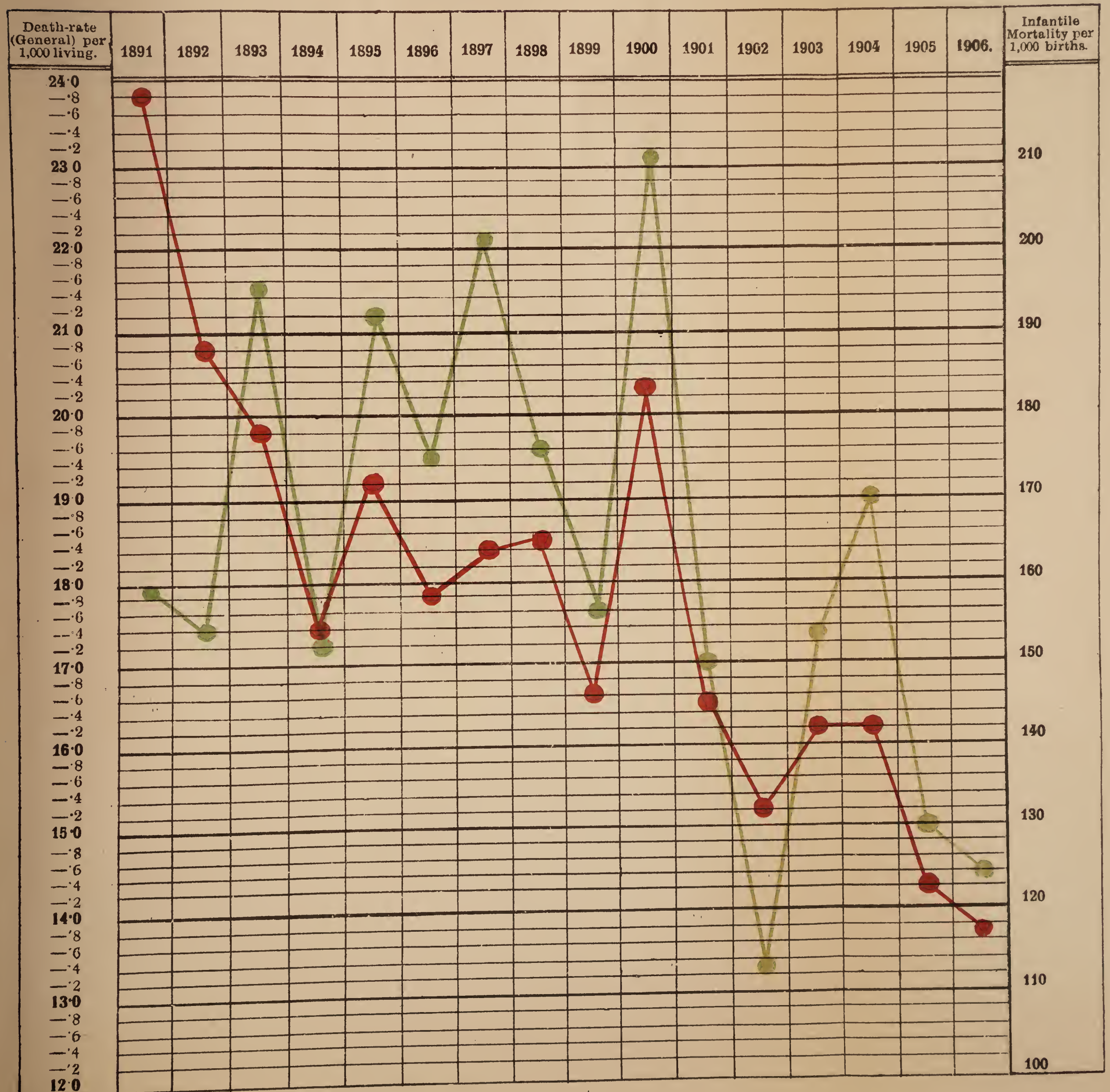
WHOLE CITY	{	BIRTH-RATE 26'5.
		DEATH-RATE 13'7.
		INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE 124.
		ESTIMATED POPULATION PER ACRE 21'7.

CITY OF YORK.

CHART SHOWING THE FALL OF THE DEATH-RATE OF THE CITY, AND
THE INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE DURING FIFTEEN YEARS, 1891—1906.

Red line=General Death-rate.

Green line=Infantile Mortality per 1,000 births.



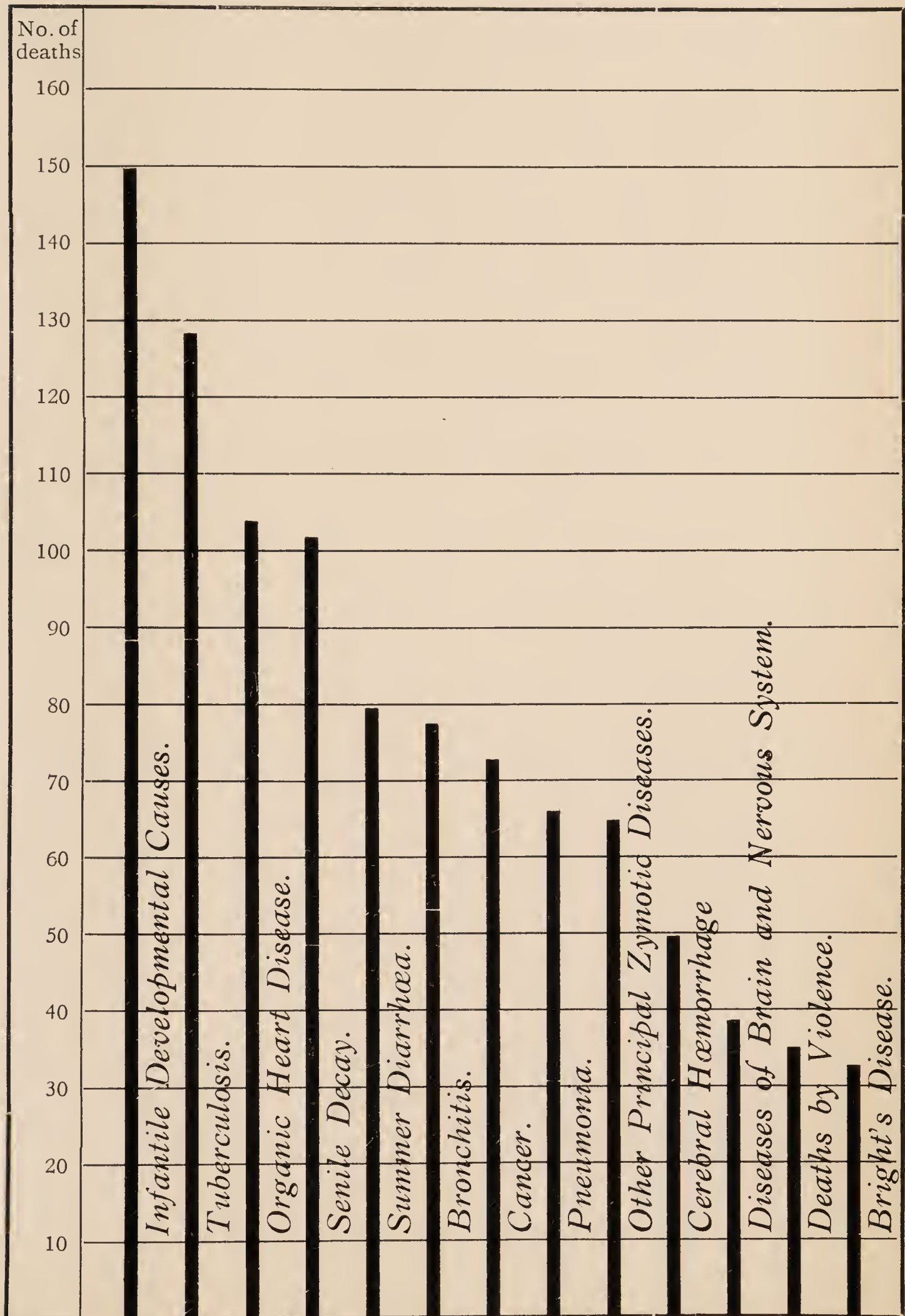
The high Death-rate in 1891 was due to the Influenza Epidemic.
The high Death-rate in 1900 was due to a Typhoid Epidemic.

The high points in the Infantile Mortality rate will be found to correspond to the high points among the Diarrhoea deaths.

CITY OF YORK.

CHART C.

Comparative view of 13 of the principal causes of death during the year 1906.



CITY OF YORK.
 TABLE C. QUARTERLY TOTALS, 1906.

Quarter of Year.	Sanitary Sub-Districts.	Total Deaths Epidemic Diseases.	Total Deaths Diarrhoea.	Total Deaths Developmental Causes.	Total Deaths Phthisis.	Total Deaths Bronchitis and Pneumonia.	Total Deaths under One Year of Age.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
First.	Bootham...	3	1	9	6	11	14	74
	Micklelegate	4	1	10	8	13	13	104
	Walmgate	23	0	20	11	29	40	143
	TOTALS ...	30	2	39	25	53	67	321
Second.	Bootham...	7	3	5	3	7	12	62
	Micklelegate	9	2	16	3	10	20	86
	Walmgate	5	0	25	11	13	28	104
	TOTALS ...	21	5	46	17	30	60	252
Third.	Bootham...	10	7	11	6	1	21	70
	Micklelegate	30	27	11	6	0	33	88
	Walmgate	34	30	21	5	7	45	126
	TOTALS ...	74	64	43	17	8	99	284
Fourth.	Bootham...	5	3	5	10	14	10	66
	Micklelegate	5	1	13	10	17	17	103
	Walmgate	10	4	11	11	21	22	117
	TOTALS ...	20	8	29	31	52	49	286
	TOTALS FOR WHOLE YEAR	145	79	157	90	143	275	1143

CITY OF YORK.
TABLE D. QUARTERLY DEATH-RATE FOR NINE YEARS, 1898—1906.

GENERAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 LIVING :—										DEATH-RATE DUE TO BRONCHITIS AND PNEUMONIA, PER 1,000 LIVING :—									
Quarter of Year.	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	Quarter of Year.	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
First ...	20·6	17·0	24·5	15·7	19·7	14·6	16·2	16·4	15·4	First ...	6·0	3·6	6·5	2·2	3·6	1·8	2·9	3·0	2·5
Second...	17·4	14·7	18·5	16·2	15·0	13·5	14·6	13·8	12·1	Second	2·8	2·2	3·4	2·0	2·1	1·8	2·3	1·8	1·4
Third ...	20·4	22·6	23·7	18·6	12·7	14·1	19·3	13·3	13·6	Third ...	0·9	1·3	1·2	0·7	1·1	0·9	0·7	0·58	0·38
Fourth...	19·0	16·9	17·3	14·7	14·7	22·9	14·9	13·5	13·7	Fourth	2·9	3·1	3·6	2·8	2·5	5·6	2·1	2·4	2·5
Whole Year.	18·5	16·6	20·3	16·5	15·3	16·2	16·2	14·2	13·7	Whole Year.	3·0	2·5	3·2	1·9	2·3	2·5	2·0	1·95	1·71
ZYMOTIC OR EPIDEMIC DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 LIVING :—										INFANTILE MORTALITY (AGES 0—1 YEARS), PER 1,000 BIRTHS :—									
First ...	1·3	0·3	2·4	0·46	2·18	0·40	0·88	0·83	1·45	First ...	135	84	164	99	136	116	129	102	119
Second...	1·1	0·16	2·0	0·56	1·11	0·35	1·10	0·58	1·01	Second	119	99	142	123	116	109	103	114	97
Third ...	5·1	8·3	8·5	5·6	0·96	2·40	7·36	3·52	3·55	Third ...	283	377	361	256	119	177	311	194	161
Fourth...	1·4	1·4	2·3	1·1	1·13	4·65	2·16	0·49	0·96	Fourth	156	99	161	105	93	213	123	104	92
Whole Year.	2·6	2·6	3·8	1·96	1·25	1·94	2·87	1·34	1·73	Whole Year.	175	156	211	150	113	153	170	130	124

In his Annual Summary for 1906 the Registrar-General gives the following figures:—

		1906.		
	Standard death-rate.	Recorded death-rate.	Corrected death-rate.	Comparative Mortality figure.
England and Wales	... 18.19	15.36	15.36	1,000
76 Great Towns ...	... 17.13	15.87	16.86	1,098
City of York ...	... 17.67	13.67	14.08	917

To compare the recorded death-rate with that of other towns it is necessary to make allowance for the difference in age and sex constitution of the different towns. This is done by obtaining from the standard death-rate of each town the “Factor for correction,” and multiplying the Recorded death-rate by this Factor—the resulting figure is “the Corrected death-rate.”

The “Standard” death-rate signifies the rate at all ages calculated on the hypothesis that the rates for each sex at each of 12 age-periods in each town were the same as in England and Wales during the 10 years 1891—1900, the rates at all ages in England and Wales during that period having been 18.19 per 1,000.

The “Factor for correction” is obtained by dividing the “Standard” death-rate in England and Wales by the “Standard” death-rate in each town.

Comparative mortality figure:—After making approximate correction for differences of age and sex constitution, the same number of lives that in the year 1906 gave 1,000 deaths for England and Wales as a whole, gave 1098 in the 76 Great Towns, and 917 in the City of York.

In this list of comparative mortality figures, York stands 15th in the order of merit of the 76 Great Towns, as compared with 27th last year, and 32nd the year before.

TABLE E.
COMPARISON OF DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 LIVING
IN YEAR 1906.

	Average for England and Wales.	Average of the 76 Great Towns including York.	Average of the 142 smaller towns.	Rural England and Wales.	YORK.
General Death-rate ...	15.4	15.9	14.5	15.1	13.7
Infantile Mortality (per 1,000 births)...	133	145	138	116	124
Total Epidemic diseases death-rate ...	1.73	2.24	1.71	1.18	1.73
Measles death-rate ...	0.27	0.40	0.22	0.14	0.18
Scarlet Fever death-rate	0.10	0.12	0.09	0.08	0.08
Diphtheria death-rate ...	0.17	0.19	0.17	0.16	0.15
Whooping Cough death-rate ...	0.23	0.28	0.20	0.19	0.20
Typhoid Fever death-rate	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.16
Diarrhoea death-rate ...	0.87	1.16	0.94	0.52	0.94
Small-pox death-rate ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

TABLE F.

The following comparative figures for 1906 are compiled partly from a table in "Public Health," and partly from the Registrar-General's Annual Summary for 1906.

	Birth-rate.	Corrected General Death-rate.	Deaths of Children under one year of age per 1,000 births.	Comparative Mortality Figure.
England and Wales ...	27'0	15'36	133	1,000
76 Great Towns ...	27'8	16'86	145	1,098
City of York ...	26'5	14'09	124	917

Other Yorkshire Towns and Towns about the same size as York:—

	From "Public Health."			<i>Vide</i> Registrar-General.
Huddersfield ...	24'2	17'3	135	1,210
Halifax ...	19'2	15'5	118	1,053
Middlesborough ...	35'9	20'7	170	1,442
Sheffield ...	29'9	16'7	158	1,152
Rotherham ...	31'6	16'3	158	1,115
Leeds ...	26'1	15'8	152	1,109
Hull ...	29'6	17'0	161	1,130
Bradford ...	20'6	16'1	152	1,160
South Shields ...	31'7	17'8	150	1,211
Burnley ...	27'6	19'7	213	1,435
Newport (Mon.) ...	32'4	16'6	148	1,443
Swansea ...	31'9	17'9	156	1,278
Preston ...	28'5	19'2	200	1,366
Wolverhampton ...	27'4	14'7	140	997
Aston Manor ...	27'6	14'9	162	986
Coventry ...	28'0	14'9	143	1,048
Stockport ...	26'9	19'4	186	1,333
St. Helen's ...	33'9	17'2	157	1,215
Warrington ...	32'2	18'1	157	1,283
Wigan ...	32'7	17'6	160	1,295
Bootle ...	31'9	17'3	143	1,307
Devonport ...	27'3	13'7	111	896
Norwich ...	26'0	16'7	176	1,102
Northampton ...	21'7	11'6	121	758
Reading ...	23'6	12'8	115	856
East Ham ...	28'1	11'5	127	806
Tottenham ...	28'2	12'8	132	971
Hornsey ...	18'5	8'7	85	656
Ipswich ...	26'3	14'9	146	945
West Bromwich ...	31'7	15'7	160	1,020
King's Norton ...	29'7	10'0	91	650
Croydon ...	25'7	13'4	125	893
Southampton ...	24'8	13'2	113	846
Derby ...	25'0	14'0	114	999
Blackburn ...	25'6	16'4	156	1,180
Sunderland ...	34'8	18'5	140	1,247

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

DEATHS UNDER THE AGE OF TWELVE MONTHS.

The nett total number of deaths under one year of age in 1906 was 275, or 124 per 1,000 births, (or 24·0 per cent. of the nett total number of deaths at all ages), as compared with 145 per 1,000, the average for the 76 Great Towns, and 133 for England and Wales.

The York average for the ten years 1896—1905 was 163·5.

The deaths in 1906 occurred as follows:—

	Sanitary Sub-Districts.			Totals.
	Bootham.	Micklegate.	Walmgate.	
First quarter of year	14	13	40	67
Second „ „	12	20	28	60
Third „ „	21	33	45	99
Fourth „ „	10	17	22	49
	57	83	135	275

The rates per 1,000 births in the Sanitary Sub-Districts were as follows:—

Bootham District, 129·5 per 1,000 births in that district.

Micklegate District, 109 per 1,000 births in that district.

Walmgate District, 133 per 1,000 births in that district.

YORK.							ENGLAND AND WALES.		
Year.	No. of deaths.	* Proportion per 1,000 births.	Percentage of total deaths at all ages.	* Proportion per 1,000 births, after deducting the deaths due to Premature Birth.	Proportion per 1,000 births.				
1890	272	135·0	19·6	—	—	—			
1891	321	159·5	20·1	—	—	—			
1892	335	154·7	23·5	—	—	—			
1893	393	195·0	28·3	—	—	—			
1894	331	152·0	26·8	—	—	—			
1895	425	191·6	30·9	—	—	—			
1896	387	175·0	29·8	—	—	—			
1897	455	200·5	33·5	—	—	156			
1898	394	175·6	28·4	154	—	161			
1899	359	156·0	28·4	141	—	163			
1900	477	211·4	30·4	191	—	154			
1901	355	150·3	27·4	133	—	151			
1902	265	113·2	21·8	99	—	133			
1903	359	153·6	27·5	132	—	132			
1904	388	170·0	29·3	149	—	146			
1905	299	130·0	25·5	105	—	128			
Average for 10 yrs. 1896—1905.	373	163·5	28·1	—	—	147			
1906	275	124·0	24·0	100	133				

The Annual average Infantile Mortality rate per 1,000 births between the 5 years 1891—1895 (inclusive) was 170·5;

„ „ 1896—1900 („) „ 183·7;

„ „ 1901—1905 („) „ 143·5.

* * The difference between the figures in these two columns may be said to represent the pre-natal influences, which, in the present conditions of social life—of the labouring classes in particular—are not nearly so much under control as is possible with post-natal influences.

The following Local Government Board's Tables numbered V. set forth in detail the infantile deaths classified according to principal causes of death, and the ages at death, in weeks and months, and according to the Sanitary Sub-Districts. I have amplified the causes of death stated in the Tables, as otherwise classification in some cases was difficult and insufficient. It will be observed from Tables IV. and V. that the chief causes of Infantile Mortality during the year were as follows :—

*Developmental Causes (including Congenital defects, Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus, Dentition, Injury at Birth, want of breast-milk, &c.) ...						66
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	58
Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	...	52
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	24
Bronchitis and Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	16
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	13
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	10
Congenital Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	8
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	7
Gastritis and Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	7
Accidental	...	...	...	...	...	3
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	3

If we add together all the deaths due to immaturity or defects in development, viz :—the deaths due to Premature Birth, Congenital Defects, Atrophy and Debility, Dentition, and “Convulsions” (which are mostly due to the above causes), then we get a total of 142 deaths, which constitute rather more than half of the total infantile mortality (viz. :—51·6 per cent).

Of these 142 deaths, 29 occurred in Bootham District, 43 in Micklegate District, and 70 (or nearly 50 per cent.) in Walmgate District.

It will also be observed (1) that Diarrhœa, in all its forms, numbered 58 infantile deaths, which is equivalent to rather more than 21 per cent. of the total Infantile Mortality; (2) that Bronchitis, Laryngitis, and Pneumonia (29 deaths) constituted over 10 per cent; and (3) that the deaths due to the infectious diseases (viz :—15) formed 5·4 per cent.

*** Developmental Diseases :—**

In Table IV. of this Report, this group of diseases comprises the deaths registered as due to “Injury at Birth,” “Debility at Birth,” “Atelectasis” (incomplete development of lungs), other Congenital Defects (malformed heart, harelip, cleft palate, malformed spine, Hydrocephalus, &c.), “want of breast-milk,” Atrophy, Debility, “Marasmus,” Dentition (teething), and rickets.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD'S TABLE V.
COUNTY BOROUGH OF YORK.
INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1906.

DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES IN WEEKS AND MONTHS UNDER ONE YEAR
OF AGE IN WHOLE CITY.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
i. Common Infectious Diseases.																	
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	3
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria; Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	2	...	2	10
ii. Diarrhœal Diseases.																	
Diarrhœa, all forms ...	...	1	1	...	2	6	6	8	8	4	8	3	9	1	3	...	58
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5
iii. Wasting Diseases.																	
Premature Birth ...	36	3	4	3	46	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Congenital Defects ...	3	2	...	1	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Injury at Birth ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Want of Breast-milk, (Starvation)...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Atrophy, Debility, Inanition, Marasmus...	12	...	3	5	20	14	3	4	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	47
iv. Tuberculous Diseases.																	
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Tuberculous Peritonitis : Tabes Mesenterica...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2
v. Other Causes.																	
Dentition ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	2	7
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Syphilis ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	8
Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Convulsions ...	4	...	2	...	6	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	...	1	24
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	2	2	1	2	1	2	15
Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	...	1	13
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Accidents ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
All other causes ...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	7
	58	7	11	14	90	32	19	21	19	13	19	13	14	15	11	9	275

Population ... Estimated to middle of 1906 ... 83,467.

Births in the year	}	Legitimate ...	2,098	Deaths in the year of	}	Legitimate infants ...	243
		Illegitimate ...	118			Illegitimate infants ...	32

Deaths from all Causes at all ages 1,143.

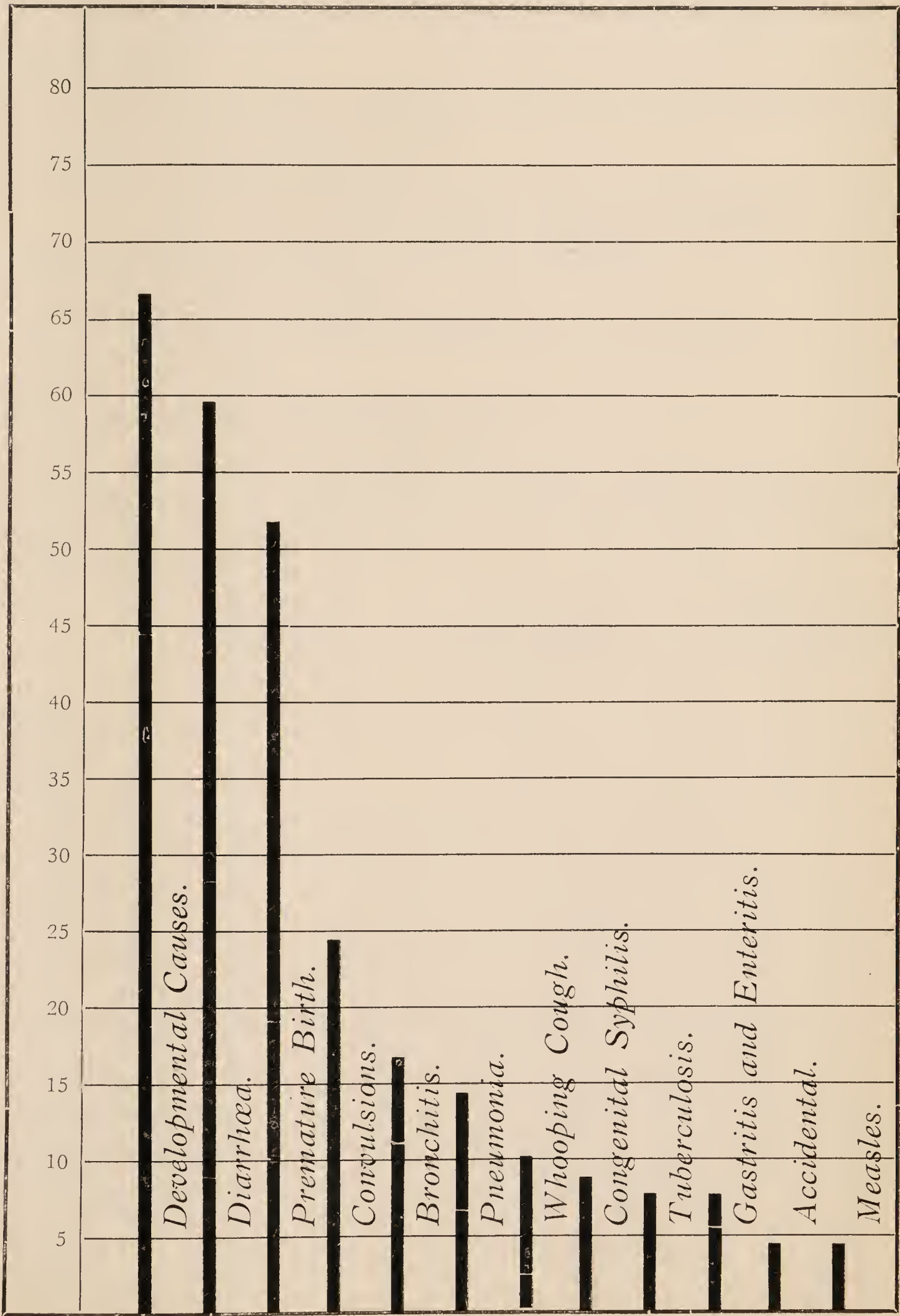
There were no uncertified deaths.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD'S TABLE V. (Continued.)
COUNTY BOROUGH OF YORK.
INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1906.
DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE IN SANITARY SUB-DISTRICTS.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Bootham.				Micklegate.				Walmgate.				Whole City. Total Deaths under One Year.	
	0-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-12 months.	Total under One Year.	0-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-12 months.	Total under One Year.	0-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-12 months.	Total under One Year.		
i. Common Infectious Diseases.														
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles... ..	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria : Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	3	3	...	1	...	1	2	1	3	6	10
ii. Diarrhœal Diseases.														
Diarrhœa, all forms	4	5	4	13	7	5	10	22	3	10	10	23	58	
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh... ..	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	3	1	...	...	1	5
iii. Wasting Diseases.														
Premature Birth	13	...	...	13	21	...	...	21	17	1	...	18	52
Congenital Defects	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	3	3	...	...	3	7
Injury at Birth ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Want of Breast-Milk, (Starvation) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
Atrophy, Debility, Inanition, Marasmus... ..	10	1	...	11	7	3	1	11	20	4	1	25	47	
iv. Tuberculous Diseases.														
Tuberculous Meningitis .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2
Tuberculous Peritonitis : Tabes Mesenterica... ..	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	3
Other Tuberculous Diseases.. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2
v. Other Causes.														
Dentition ... ..	...	1	2	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	1	1	7
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
Syphilis ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	4	2	1	1	4	8
Rickets ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ... ..	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
Convulsions	1	...	...	1	2	...	2	4	10	5	4	19	24
Bronchitis	2	1	2	5	...	...	2	2	1	1	6	8	15
Laryngitis ... ..	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	...	2	7	9	13
Suffocation, overlying ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Other Accidents	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
All other Causes ... ..	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	2	5	7
	33	9	15	57	44	16	23	83	64	28	43	135	275	

CITY OF YORK.

Comparative view of 12 of the principal causes of Infantile Mortality (below one year of age) during the year 1906.



Underlying or predisposing causes of Infantile Mortality :—

1. Poverty.
2. Alcoholism.
3. Deficient nutrition and care of mother during pregnancy.
4. Early marriages, improvident marriages, unhealthy marriages.
5. Inherited constitutional conditions.
6. Carelessness and ignorance as to the rearing of infants on the part of parents and untrained nurses.
7. Bottle-feeding.
8. The very great amount of improper feeding of infants—with unsuitable and positively dangerous foods.
9. Excessive feeding and drugging.
10. Feeding with polluted foods.
The causes numbered 6 to 10 largely predispose to death from atrophy or debility, and to diarrhœa and other gastro-enteric diseases.
11. Positive neglect of children and of their ailments.
12. Insanitary housing conditions.
13. Overcrowding, per house and per acre.
14. Want of cleanliness in house, person, clothing, and habits.
15. Illegitimacy of birth.

Deaths of Illegitimate Children :—

The total number of deaths of children under the age of 12 months registered as illegitimate in York, in 1906, was 32, which is equivalent to a death-rate of 271 per 1,000 of the illegitimate births, or 27·1 per cent.

	Total Number of Deaths of Illegimates.	Mortality per 1,000 of Illegitimate Births in that District.	Mortality per cent. of Illegitimate Births in that District.
Bootham ...	7	241	24·1
Micklegate ...	12	273	27·3
Walmgate ...	13	290	29·0

These deaths occurred at the following ages :—

Under 1 week ...	5	3—6 months ...	6
1—4 weeks ...	4	6—12 months ...	7
1—3 months ...	10		

And were certified as due to the following causes :—

Diarrhœa ...	12	“ Convulsions ” (no other cause named) }	1
Premature Birth ...	5	Pneumonia ...	1
Congenital Syphilis ...	4	Tubercular Disease ...	1
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus ... }	3	Overlaid in bed ...	1
Neglect ...	2	Improper Feeding ...	1
Dentition, etc. ...	1		

Preventive Measures :—

During the latter part of the year 1905, with the approval of the Health Committee, I prepared two leaflets, "Advice as to the Care of Infants," and "Advice to Mothers as to the Feeding of Infants." These were printed in an attractive manner on tinted paper and have been forwarded to all homes where advice may be needed as soon as possible after registration of birth. They must surely have some good result in the preservation of infant life and vitality, and, indeed, we have heard from several sources that they have been much appreciated by mothers and others concerned in the rearing of children.

In the other sections of this Report, reference is made to the special measures employed for the prevention of Zymotic diarrhœa and the common infectious diseases.

The National Conference on Infantile Mortality, London, June, 1906.

On behalf of the York Corporation I took part in the preliminary Conference, held at Leeds in March, and I also attended the National Conference in London in June as their delegate.

In October I issued a special report on the proceedings of the Conference, in which I gave a résumé of its papers, discussions, and resolutions. Printed copies of this report together with copies of the inaugural address by the Right Hon. John Burns, President of the Local Government Board, were distributed to the members of the Corporation for their information. In concluding the Report I made some suggestions as to further preventive action in York, the principal of which were as follows :—

1. That the Education Committee should arrange for the training of female teachers, and then of the senior girls in the elementary schools, in domestic and infant hygiene.
2. The notification of every birth to the Medical Officer of Health by parent or midwife within 48 hours after birth.
3. The appointment of a female health visitor to visit the homes of the poorer classes in order to promote domestic and infant hygiene.
4. The issue of a leaflet to the public on the abuse of alcohol, with special reference to its evil influence upon infant life.
5. The notification to the Medical Officer of Health by the Cemetery Registrar of stillborn bodies sent for burial.
6. That the Corporation should write to the Local Government Board in support of the resolutions of the Conference.

As this Report goes to press, I am pleased to say that all the above suggestions have been adopted by the Corporation.

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF 5 YEARS.

The nett total number of deaths of children under the age of 5 years (0—5) was 402, or 35·1 per cent. of the nett total of deaths at all ages, or 4·8 per 1,000 living at all ages in whole City.

Year.	Total Deaths under 5 years.	Percentage of total Deaths at all ages.	Death-rate per 1,000 living at all ages.
1896	521	40·2	7·2
1897	576	42·2	7·8
1898	551	39·7	6·8
1899	477	37·7	5·8
1900	662	42·2	8·6
1901	470	36·3	6·0
1902	403	33·1	5·0
1903	553	42·4	6·8
1904	531	40·3	6·5
1905	393	33·6	4·7
Average for 10 yrs., 1896—1905	513	38·9	6·5
1906	402	35·1	4·8

They occurred during the year as follows:—

First quarter ...	115, or 35	} per cent. of total deaths at all ages in that quarter.
Second „ ...	84, or 33	
Third „ ...	128, or 45	
Fourth „ ...	75, or 26	

The deaths under the age of five years in 1906 were distributed as follows:—

Sanitary Sub-District.	Percentage of Total deaths at all ages in that District.	Death-rate per 1,000 living at all ages in that District.
Bootham ...	30	3·4
Micklegate ...	31	4·3
Walmgate ...	41	6·2

Of the deaths under the age of five years it will be observed that:—

(1) Exactly 50 per cent. occurred in Walmgate Sanitary Sub-District; (2) nearly 32 per cent. occurred in the third quarter of the year, owing to the prevalence of Summer Diarrhoea; and (3) 50 per cent. of the deaths in that quarter were in Walmgate district.

These figures go to show that, although Walmgate district contributes the largest proportion of the birth-rate, there is very great need for the education of the large number of poor people in that district in the rearing and care of their children.

The general mortality in 1906 in three age-groups, in the three Sanitary Sub-Districts, was as follows:—

	Age 0—1.		Age 1—5.		At all ages over 5.		Totals.
Bootham District ...	57	...	24	...	191	...	272
Micklegate „ ...	83	...	37	...	261	...	381
Walmgate „ ...	135	...	66	...	289	...	490
TOTALS	275	...	127	...	741	...	1143

The chief causes of death amongst the 127 children between one and five years of age were as follows:—

Measles ...	...	...	...	12
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	6
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	6
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	7
Summer Diarrhœa ...	...	...	...	16
Enteritis ...	...	...	...	2
Developmental Diseases ...	...	...	...	8
Tuberculosis { Tubercular Meningitis, } ...	...	...	...	11
{ Tabes Mesenterica, &c. } ...	...	...	...
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	37
Meningitis (only cause named) ...	...	...	...	8
Accidents ...	...	...	...	4

INQUESTS ON DEATHS OF YOUNG CHILDREN.

During the year 28 Inquests were held on the deaths of children under the age of 5 years, 3 of children belonging to Bootham District, 8 to Micklegate, and 17 to Walmgate District. The causes of death were registered as follows:—

Under one year of age.				At ages 1 to 5 years.			
Convulsions ...	...	...	8	Laryngitis and Pneumonia ...	...	...	2
Debility from birth ...	...	...	3	Diarrhœa ...	...	...	1
Laryngitis and Pneumonia ...	...	...	3	Accidental drowning ...	...	...	2
Premature birth... ..	...	...	2	Accidental burns ...	...	...	2
Negligence ...	...	...	3				
Suffocated in bed (overlaid) ...	...	...	2				

The further consideration of the infantile mortality leads to the consideration of the

DEATHS DUE TO THE SEVEN PRINCIPAL EPIDEMIC OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

SMALL-POX, MEASLES, SCARLATINA, WHOOPING COUGH, DIPHTHERIA, FEVER (TYPHUS AND TYPHOID), AND SUMMER DIARRHŒA.

The total number of deaths from the seven principal Epidemic or Zymotic Diseases in the year 1906 was 145, equivalent to a death-rate of 1·73 per 1,000 living at all ages, as compared with 1·34 for 1905.

There were 66 deaths due to the Zymotic Diseases *exclusive* of Zymotic Diarrhœa, equivalent to 0·79 per 1,000 living at all ages.

There were 79 deaths due to Zymotic Diarrhœa only, equivalent to a death-rate of 0·94 per 1,000 living at all ages. Of these 79 deaths 58 were of children under one year of age (as compared with 65 last year), which is equivalent to 26 per 1,000 births.

TABLE G. EPIDEMIC OR ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATES,
1896—1905, and 1906.

	Average Death-rate in York, 1896—1905.	Death-rate in York, 1906.	Average Death-rate in 76 Great Towns, 1906.
Small-pox	0·01	0·00	0·00
Measles	0·33	0·18	0·40
Scarlet Fever	0·11	0·08	0·12
Diphtheria	0·07	0·15	0·19
Whooping Cough... ..	0·27	0·20	0·28
Typhoid Fever	0·21	0·16	0·09
Diarrhœa	1·48	0·94	1·16
Total Zymotic Diseases ...	2·50	1·73	2·24
Infantile Mortality (per 1,000 Births) ...	163	124	145

From this table it will be seen that in 1906 the York death-rates for Epidemic diseases were well below the City's averages for the preceding ten years, except that for Diphtheria, which is rather higher.

The death-rates for the above diseases in York in 1906 were less than those for the 76 Great Towns, except that for Typhoid Fever.

The following are the figures for recent years :—

Entire Zymotic mortality.					Zymotic Diarrhoea only.			
Year.		No. of deaths.	Rate per 1,000 living.			No. of deaths.	Rate per 1,000 living.	
1896	...	227	...	3·13	...	146	...	2·01
1897	...	264	...	3·58	...	182	...	2·50
1898	...	190	...	2·54	...	120	...	1·66
1899	...	191	...	2·51	...	147	...	1·93
1900	...	297	...	3·86	...	158	...	2·05
1901	...	153	...	1·96	...	102	...	1·30
1902	...	99	...	1·25	...	19	...	0·24
1903	...	156	...	1·94	...	45	...	0·56
1904	...	233	...	2·87	...	136	...	1·67
1905	...	111	...	1·34	...	71	...	0·86
Averages 1896—1905		192	...	2·50	...	112·6	...	1·48
1906	...	145	...	1·73	...	79	...	0·94

The distribution of the deaths due to the epidemic or zymotic diseases in 1906, in districts and in age-periods, will be found in the large Table IV, and in the section of the Report dealing with each of the diseases.

TABLE H.

DEATHS IN THE CITY OF YORK FROM THE SEVEN PRINCIPAL EPIDEMIC OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES
IN EACH OF THE YEARS 1896—1906.

DISEASE.	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Small-pox	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	5	1	0	0
Measles	31	28	36	7	40	10	39	43	14	11	15
Scarlet Fever	6	1	8	4	8	7	6	13	31	8	7
Diphtheria	2	5	2	4	6	3	7	9	14	7	13
Whooping Cough	31	28	6	3	47	16	15	36	23	6	17
Typhoid Fever	11	20	17	26	38	15	12	5	14	8	14
Diarrhoea	146	182	120	147	158	102	19	45	136	71	79
TOTALS	227	264	190	191	297	153	99	156	233	111	145

EPIDEMIC OR ZYMOTIC DIARRHŒA.

(EPIDEMIC OR ZYMOTIC ENTERITIS.)

The deaths due to Zymotic or Summer Diarrhœa in 1906 were distributed as follows :—

Sanitary Sub-Districts.		Whole Year.		3rd Quarter of Year.		4th Quarter of Year.
Bootham ...	...	14	...	7	...	3
Micklegate ...	...	31	...	27	...	1
Walmgate ...	...	34	...	30	...	4
TOTAL, Whole City		79	...	64	...	8

At Ages :—		Whole Year.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.
0—1 ...	...	58	...	48	...	5
1—5 ...	...	16	...	12	...	2
Over 5 ...	...	5	...	4	...	1
All Ages		79	...	64	...	8

The history of the third, the summer quarter of the year 1906—the Zymotic Diarrhœa period—is set forth in a table as follows :—

Third Quarter, 1906 :—Deaths.

Sub-District.		All Causes. Age 0—1.		Diarrhœa. All Ages.		Developmental. Ages 0—5.		All Causes. All Ages.
Bootham ...	...	21	...	7	...	11	...	70
Micklegate ...	...	33	...	27	...	10	...	88
Walmgate ...	...	45	...	30	...	14	...	126
		99	...	64	...	35	...	284

The total Infantile Mortality per 1,000 births in that quarter was 161, as compared with 194 in 1905, and 209 in the 76 Great Towns.

The Infantile Diarrhœa Mortality per 1,000 births in that quarter in York was 90.

In calculating the *Death-rate from Diarrhœa*, deaths certified under the following names are included :—

Diarrhœa, Choleraic Diarrhœa, (Cholera Nostras), Intestinal Catarrh, Enteric Catarrh, Epidemic or Summer Diarrhœa, Gastro-Intestinal or Gastro-Enteric Catarrh, Dysentery or Dysenteric Diarrhœa, Cholera Infantum, Epidemic or Zymotic Enteritis, and also Gastric Catarrh, Gastro-Enteritis or Muco-Enteritis, *if of zymotic or epidemic character*.

Deaths due to "Diarrhœa" occurring in the course of well-defined diseases such as "Tuberculosis," "Cancer," &c., are not included in the Diarrhœa death-rate or under the heading of "Diarrhœa" at all.

The heading "Enteritis," in Table IV., comprises Non-tubercular or Non-malignant Ulceration of the Intestines, Non-zymotic Enteritis, or Muco, or Gastro-Enteritis.

Two or more deaths occurred in Leeman Road, (10 cases), Beedham's Court (Skeldergate), Nunmill Street, Lowther Street, Newbiggin Street, Hope Street, Elmwood Street, Nunnery Lane, (8), Groves, (8), Layerthorpe (4).

The micro-organisms producing Summer Diarrhœa are most active in the heat of the third quarter of the year (July 1st to September 30th), and their activity is unmistakably associated with certain conditions, viz., a high temperature, a low rainfall, and a high soil-temperature. The numerous organisms in polluted soil, dust and refuse are then easily detached, and carried by winds or by flies into milk and other moist food, where they multiply and produce the toxins or poisons which cause the specific and infective enteritis, known as Epidemic or Zymotic Enteritis, or Summer Diarrhœa. It is, therefore, a filth disease, and its prevalence is reduced by all measures tending to secure pure water, pure milk, pure food, a pure soil, and the prompt destruction of filth and flies. It is decidedly predisposed to by improper feeding, and a dirty, sour feeding-bottle forms a splendid nidus for the organisms of the disease to thrive in.

The late Dr. BALLARD, in his famous Report on Summer Diarrhœa, arrived at the conclusion that "the summer rise of Diarrhœal Mortality does not commence until the mean temperature recorded by the 4-foot earth-thermometer has attained somewhere about 56° Fahrenheit, no matter what may have been the temperature previously attained by the atmosphere or recorded by the 1-foot earth-thermometer.

"The decline of the Diarrhœal Mortality coincides with the decline of the temperature recorded by the 4-foot earth-thermometer, which temperature declines much more slowly than the atmospheric temperature or than that recorded by the 1-foot earth-thermometer."

This conclusion has been adversely criticised by some observers, but our experience in York supports the truth of the observation, whatever is its exact importance.

During the third, the summer quarter of the year 1906, the maximum temperature of the air attained in York was 92° F, on September 1st. The highest temperature attained in July was 78·1 and in August 84·0. The mean temperature of the air was 61·6 in July, 62·2 in August, and 56·1 in September, or nearly 60 for the whole quarter.

The maximum temperature of the earth attained at 4-feet depth was 58·5° F., viz., on September 6th; 56 was attained on July 16th, and was maintained until September 26th.

The Total rainfall in July was 0·92 inches, in August 2·22, in September 0·48; a total of 3·62 inches for the whole quarter, as compared with 7·19 for the same period of 1905.

(For further Meteorological Data, see Tables at end of Report.)

Special advice on the Prevention of Summer Diarrhœa was issued to the public by advertisement, repeated on three occasions, in *The Yorkshire Chronicle and Delittle's York Advertiser*, an advertising paper distributed gratis every week to 13,000 houses in the City and District. Copies of it were also distributed in leaflet form per favour of the Registrars, the Sanitary Inspectors, and the County Hospital and Dispensary Out-Patient Rooms. Disinfectants were given to the poor liberally, street drains were flushed specially, and the streets in crowded or poorer quarters were frequently watered with solutions of Chloros.

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH.

DEATHS & DEATH-RATES DURING PAST TEN YEARS.

MEASLES.							WHOOPING-COUGH.						
				Death rate per 1,000 living.		Death-rate per 100,000 living.				Deathrate per 1,000 living.		Death-rate per 100,000 living.	
Total Deaths.								Total Deaths					
1896	...	31	...	0·42	...	42		31	...	0·42	...	42	
1897	...	28	...	0·38	...	38		28	...	0·38	...	38	
1898	...	36	...	0·48	...	48		6	...	0·08	...	8	
1899	...	7	...	0·09	...	9		3	...	0·03	...	3	
1900	...	40	...	0·52	...	52		47	...	0·61	...	61	
1901	...	10	...	0·12	...	12		16	...	0·20	...	20	
1902	...	39	...	0·49	...	49		15	...	0·20	...	20	
1903	...	43	...	0·53	...	53		36	...	0·45	...	45	
1904	...	14	...	0·17	...	17		23	...	0·28	...	28	
1905	...	11	...	0·13	...	13		6	...	0·07	...	7	
Averages 1896--1905							26	...	0·33	...	33		
1906							15	...	0·18	...	18		

Measles :—

The deaths in 1906 occurred as follows :—

District.			Ages.		Quarters of the Year.	
Bootham	3	...	0—1	3	...	1st—12
Micklegate	1	...	1—5	12	...	2nd—3
Walmgate	11	...	5—15	0	...	3rd—0
Whole City	15	...	all ages	15	...	4th—0

It will be observed that the disease prevailed almost entirely in the first quarter of the year, and in Walmgate District.

Whooping Cough :—

The deaths in 1906 occurred as follows :—

District.			Ages		Quarters of the Year.	
Bootham ...	3	...	0—1	10	...	1st—6
Micklegate	3	...	1—5	6	...	2nd—2
Walmgate...	11	...	5—15	1	...	3rd—5
Whole City	17	...	All ages	17	...	4th—4

It will be observed that the disease affected chiefly the infants in Walmgate District.

The special leaflets of advice to parents about Measles and Whooping-Cough were circulated in the affected districts, and to the infected houses.

It is to be noticed that Measles was most prevalent and most fatal amongst children between 1 and 5 years of age, and in the Infants' Departments of the Public Elementary Schools, re-emphasising the well-known fact that the disease is most common and most fatal amongst children under 5 years of age, and that the Infants' Departments are unfortunately, but undoubtedly, the chief medium of the spread of the contagion.

The following Elementary Schools were closed because of the prevalence of Measles (and thoroughly cleansed during closure) :—

St. Thomas's Infants, February 9th to March 5th.
 Park Grove Infants, February 9th to March 5th.
 Bilton Street Infants, February 9th to March 5th.
 Bilton Street Mixed, February 19th to March 5th.
 English Martyrs Infants, March 5th to March 26th.
 Shipton Street Infants, March 13th to April 11th.
 Clifton Girls, March 13th to April 11th.
 Heworth Infants, March 23rd to April 23rd.
 St. Paul's Infants, February 22nd to March 19th.

TABLE K.

THE NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

YORK EXTENSION & IMPROVEMENT ACT 1884; INFECTIOUS DISEASES (NOTIFICATION) ACTS 1889 & 1899.

CASES NOTIFIED TO THE SANITARY AUTHORITY IN EACH YEAR, 1896—1906.

DISEASE.	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Small-pox	0	0	4	2	0	1	3	27	15	1	0
Scarlet Fever	194	270	364	200	325	262	279	287	636	219	217
Diphtheria	20	36	14	28	19	40	32	38	63	104	104
Membranous Croup	....	....	....	....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Typhoid Fever	101	106	132	134	244	121	56	52	100	70	79
Puerperal Fever	6	2	4	4	10	3	2	3	4	3	5
Erysipelas ....	....	....	....	....	42	44	64	36	48	68	34

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD'S TABLE III.

CITY OF YORK.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1906.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH SANITARY SUB-DISTRICT.				NO. OF CASES RE- MOVED to HOSPITALS FROM SANITARY SUB-DISTRICTS.			
	AT ALL AGES.	At Ages—Years.						Booth- am.	Mickle- gate.	Walm- gate.	Booth- am.	Mickle- gate.	Walm- gate.	TOTALS	
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upwards								
Small-pox....	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	W	...	...	W	...	...	...
Cholera	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	104	2	31	48	11	11	1	20	45	39	4	13	12	29	
Membranous Croup	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas....	34	0	0	2	2	22	8	3	19	12	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	217	3	71	111	17	15	0	37	71	109	23	29	70	122	
Typhus Fever	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	79	0	6	22	20	31	0	19	28	32	{ 6	9	7	22	
Relapsing Fever	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ *6	*1	*12	19*
Continued Fever	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	5	0	0	0	1	4	0	3	2	0	...	...	...	...
Plague	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	439	5	108	183	51	83	9	82	165	192	39	52	101	192	

The York Corporation Isolation Hospital, and the Small-pox Hospital (The Bungalow) are both situate in Flaxton Rural District.
The Workhouse is in Bootham District. *These cases of Enteric Fever were received into York County Hospital, (General Hospital).

SCARLATINA (SCARLET FEVER).

During the year 1906, 217 cases were notified, 122 of which were received into the Fever Hospital (see Table III), or 56 per cent.

There were only 7 deaths, giving a death-rate of 0·08 per 1,000 (8 per 100,000) living, as compared with the average 0·116 for the years 1896—1905, and 0·12 for the 76 Great Towns.

CITY OF YORK.—SCARLET FEVER.

Year	Total Cases Notified.	Persons attacked per 1,000 of Population.	Total Deaths.	Death rate per 1,000 living.	Death rate per 100,000 living.	Mortality per cent. of cases.	Total cases removed to Fever Hospital.	Percentage of Total Cases removed to Hospital.
1890	189	2·8	3	0·045	4·5	1·6	...	...
1891	98	1·4	2	0·029	2·9	2·0	19	19·3
1892	109	1·6	1	0·014	1·4	0·9	18	16·5
1893	156	2·2	2	0·028	2·8	1·2	6	3·8
1894	108	1·5	2	0·028	2·8	1·8	17	15·7
1895	138	1·9	4	0·056	5·6	2·9	32	23·2
1896	194	2·6	6	0·082	8·2	3·1	62	31·9
1897	270	3·6	1	0·013	1·3	0·37	96	35·5
1898	364	4·8	8	0·107	10·7	2·2	133	36·5
1899	200	2·6	4	0·052	5·2	2·0	105	52·5
1900	325	4·2	8	0·104	10·4	2·46	167	51·3
1901	262	3·3	7	0·089	8·9	2·67	128	48·8
1902	279	3·5	6	0·075	7·5	2·1	137	49·1
1903	287	3·5	13	0·162	16·2	4·5	172	59·5
1904	636	7·8	31	0·380	38·0	4·9	296	46·5
1905	219	2·6	8	0·097	9·7	3·6	103	47
1906	217	2·6	7	0·080	8·0	3·2	122	56
Averages, 10 yrs., 1896— 1905.)	303·6	3·85	9·2	0·116	11·6	2·79	140	45·8

The occurrence of Scarlet Fever was distributed through the year as follows:—

	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Totals.
Bootham District	... 8	... 13	... 6	... 10	... 37
Micklegate District	... 27	... 12	... 9	... 23	... 71
Walmgate District	... 31	... 18	... 25	... 35	... 109
	66	43	40	68	217

The following special measures of prevention were carried out during the year, in addition to Hospital isolation, where necessary :—

(1) Copies of the leaflet on the character and prevention of Scarlet Fever were distributed to every affected household.

(2) Leaflets on isolation and disinfection were issued to every affected household.

(3) Numerous schools “suspects” were investigated.

(4) Intimations *re* infected books were sent to the Free and other Libraries. The books were disinfected or destroyed.

(5) Advice notes were sent to Head-Teachers of Schools and Superintendents of Sunday Schools and Bands of Hope.

(6) Thorough disinfection of affected houses and persons was strictly enforced.

(7) Convalescents were excluded from School attendance for at least another month after leaving Hospital, or sick room, so as to fully secure their freedom from infection and their restoration to health.

(8) And the parents were given a printed note of advice as to treatment of the child during convalescence.

Hospital Isolation :

Twenty-three cases were received into the City Fever Hospital from Bootham Sanitary Sub-District, 29 from Micklegate District, and 70 from Walmgate District ; Total 122.

Of these, 4 afterwards proved to be doubtful cases. They were isolated, kept under observation for about three weeks, and then returned home, after disinfectant baths, &c.

The total number of probable “return” cases in the City in 1906 was 5, being 4·1 per cent. of total City cases received into Hospital. Three of these cases occurred in one family.

The 108 primary cases removed to Hospital were followed by 9 secondary cases in the same homes (i.e., 8·3 per cent. of total primary cases removed); these secondary cases were removed to Hospital.

The 67 primary cases retained at home in the City gave rise to 28 secondary cases in the same homes, or 42 per cent. of the total primary cases retained at home.

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

During the years 1904, 1905, and 1906, the serious disease, Diphtheria, has shown a mysterious but decided tendency to increase in the City. There were 104 cases notified during the year 1906, and there were 13 deaths, giving a death-rate of 0·155 per 1,000 living, and a case-mortality of 12·5 per cent.

CITY OF YORK.—DIPHTHERIA.

Year.	Total cases notified.	Persons attacked per 1,000 of Population.	Total Deaths.	Death rate per 1,000 living.	Death rate per 100,000 living.	Mortality per cent. of cases.	Total cases removed to Fever Hospital.	Percentage of Total Cases removed to Hospital.
1890	14	0·21	4	0·060	6·0	28	...	...
1891	37	0·56	17	0·250	25·0	46	...	...
1892	28	0·40	16	0·230	23·0	57	...	...
1893	30	0·43	7	0·100	10·0	23	...	...
1894	22	0·31	4	0·056	5·6	18	...	...
1895	33	0·46	6	0·084	8·4	18·2	...	...
1896	20	0·27	2	0·027	2·7	10	...	...
1897	36	0·49	5	0·067	6·7	13·8	...	...
1898	14	0·18	2	0·026	2·6	14·3	1	7
1899	28	0·36	4	0·052	5·2	14·3	...	...
1900	19	0·24	6	0·078	7·8	31·6	...	...
1901	40	0·51	3	0·038	3·8	7·5	1	2·5
1902	32	0·40	7	0·090	9·0	22·0	3	10
1903	38	0·47	9	0·112	11·2	23·7	4	10·5
1904	63	0·77	14	0·172	17·2	22·2	2	3·1
1905	104	1·26	7	0·084	8·4	6·7	15	14·4
1906	104	1·24	13	0·155	15·5	12·5	29	28
Aver- ages, 10 yrs., 1896— 1905	39·4	0·495	5·9	0·075	7·5	16·6	2·6	4·75

The average death-rate for the 76 Great Towns in 1906 was 0·19.

The cases notified in 1906 were distributed as follows :—

Quarters of the Year.		Sanitary Sub-Districts.	Ages.	
1st Quarter...	48 cases	Bootham ...	20 cases	0—1 ... 2
2nd „ ...	27 „	Micklegate...	45 „	1—5 ... 31
3rd „ ...	22 „	Walmgate ...	39 „	5—15 ... 48
4th „ ...	7 „			15—25 ... 11
				25—65 ... 11
				65 and over... 1

No cases were notified during the year as Membranous Croup (Diphtheria of the Larynx and Trachea).

29 of the cases were received into the Fever Hospital, four into the County Hospital, and 71 cases were treated at home. Of the 104 cases 14 were secondary to others, at least four proved to be doubtful as to being true Diphtheria, and two cases were undoubtedly imported into the City.

Diphtheria amongst Children :—

Of the children attacked by the disease there were—

48 primary cases under the age of 8 years,

6 secondary cases under the age of 8 years,

24 primary cases at ages 8 to 15 years (21 of whom attended School),

3 secondary cases at 8 to 15 years.

—
81 Total Children.
—

Of the 48 primary cases under the age of 8 years,

24 attended Infant Schools, and

24 did not attend School.

The Infant Schools affected numbered 14, only two schools having more than three cases in the year, viz., Fishergate and Park Grove.

The 24 primary cases at ages 8—15 years were distributed amongst 12 Elementary Schools, Park Grove alone having as many as four cases.

The Primary cases which occurred in children attending School were distributed amongst the following Elementary Schools :—

	Infants' Department.	Upper School.		Infants' Department.	Upper School.
Fishergate Council ...	4	—	Brought forward	13	12
Haxby Road Council	—	1	Cherry Street ...	2	3
Park Grove Council	4	4	St. Paul's ...	1	—
Scarcroft Council ...	2	2	English Martyrs'...	1	—
Poppleton Road Council	1	1	St. George's ...	1	—
St. Thomas's ...	—	1	St. Lawrence's ...	2	3
Heworth ...	—	1	St. Dennis' ...	1	—
Micklegate Bar ...	2	—	Shipton Street ...	1	2
St. Wilfrid's ...	—	1	Acomb ...	1	—
Priory Street ...	—	1	A Private School...	1	1
	—	—		—	—
	13	12	TOTAL ...	24	21
	—	—		—	—

No School was closed because of Diphtheria during the year.

The 104 cases notified occurred in the following months of the year :—

January	...	...	...	11	July	...	...	...	...	9
February	...	...	...	18	August	...	...	...	...	5
March...	...	...	...	20	September	...	...	...	...	8
April	...	...	...	9	October	...	...	...	...	3
May	...	...	...	9	November	...	...	...	...	2
June	...	...	...	8	December	...	...	...	...	2

The cases, both of children and adults, were scattered throughout the City, with occasional grouping, as in Bishopthorpe Road, Groves and Heslington Road Districts.

The 90 primary cases at all ages were distributed amongst the following streets or areas :—

	Houses.		Houses.
Bootham and Burton Lane district	6	Bishopthorpe Road and Scarcroft	
Haxby Road district	...	Road district	...
Huntington Rd. „	...	Nunnery Lane district	...
Groves	...	Leeman Road	...
Layerthorpe	...	Holgate Road	...
Heworth	...	Acomb Road	...
Walmgate	...	Lawrence Street and Hull Road	
Central	...	district	...
Gillygate	...	Fishergate district	...
Micklegate	...	Ambrose St. „	...
Mount	...	Heslington Road district	...
South Bank Estate	...		

Adult Cases :—

There was no common factor in the employment of the 23 adults affected with Diphtheria. Five of them were secondary cases, and at thirteen of the houses affected by adult cases there were marked sanitary defects.

Defective Sanitary Conditions :—

Whilst it is undoubtedly true that Diphtheria tends to spread direct from child to child in the schools and elsewhere, yet there is a tendency at the present time to exaggerate that point to the exclusion of other media of contagion. I am quite convinced that numerous cases of Diphtheria are intimately related to conditions of polluted soil and air—polluted by foul midden privies, defective drainage, defective sinks, waste-pipes, &c.

At the 90 separate houses in which cases of Diphtheria occurred during the year:—

There were foul midden-privies at	32	houses.	House-damp ...	1
Defects of drainage at	25	„	House dilapidated	1
Foul and defective sinks at	13	„	House overcrowded	1
Defective yard pavements at	8	„	Animals foully kept	1
Filthy conditions of the house at	2	„	Defective drainage at	
No proper ashbins at	4	„	patient's workshop	1
Untrapped sinks at	6	„		
Defective W.C's. at	2	„		
No defects whatever at	35	„		

The Milk supply of the cases was distributed amongst 45 dealers keeping cows, and 12 retail purveyors.

The increase in the amount of Diphtheria in York, and the occurrence of a large number of indefinite sore throats in addition, suggest some new factor at work antagonistic to the public health, and I think it is the increasing amount of dust now so copiously, unnecessarily, and almost incessantly raised by motor-car traffic on our numerous macadamised streets and roads in dry weather. So long as motor-cars are constructed so as to raise vast clouds of dust, which never have time to settle on a dry day before they are raised again, and so long as our roads are also freely manured by horses and cattle, the air is constantly loaded with dust which contains myriads of dried micro-organisms (from the manure, &c.), which we all inhale. Septic throats, along with or soon followed by Diphtheria, are a possible consequence, especially with young children, who play about in the streets with mouth wide open.

Motor-cars having become an established institution, however, we have now to face the problem or problems of securing a road-paving of minimum-dust-producing nature, a dust-laying medium safe and cheap, and more effectual non-dust-raising scavenging. These are problems for road-engineers.

The following measures of prevention were carried out during the year:—

- 1.—Hospital isolation, where possible or where desired.
- 2.—Thorough disinfection of infected houses.
- 3.—Sanitary defects at affected houses were remedied.
- 4.—Numerous “swabs” from suspicious throats were examined for the Bacillus of Diphtheria, and in most of the cases swabs were examined before the patient returned to school or work.
- 5.—Numerous cases of “sore-throat” were excluded from school attendance and investigated.
- 6.—Seeing that the Bacillus lingers in the throat in some cases for several weeks after the symptoms of the disease have disappeared, children who had suffered from the disease were excluded from school for six or eight weeks after apparent cure, in order to ensure the safety of their return to school, and their complete restoration to health.
- 7.—A leaflet of advice was sent to every house affected by Diphtheria or “Sore-throat.”

ENTERIC (TYPHOID) FEVER.

During the year 1906, 79 cases were notified as Enteric or Typhoid Fever.

Of these, four afterwards proved not to be Typhoid, two being enteritis, one septicaemia, and one influenza.

Of the remaining 75 cases, fourteen died—eight at their own homes, four at the Corporation Fever Hospital, and two at the County Hospital.

The death-rate from Typhoid Fever in 1906 was 0·16 per 1,000 living, or 18·6 per cent. of the nett total of cases.

The average death-rate for the ten years, 1896—1905, in York, was 0·21 per 1,000 living, and the average for the 76 Great Towns in 1906 was 0·09.

CITY OF YORK.—ENTERIC (TYPHOID) FEVER.

Year	Total Cases Notified.	Persons attacked per 1,000 of Population.	Total Deaths.	Death rate per 1,000 living.	Death rate per 100,000 living.	Mortality per cent. of cases.	Total cases removed to County or Fever Hospital.	Percentage of Total Cases removed to Hospitals
1890	156	2·3	22	0·33	33	14	...	...
1891	119	1·7	26	0·38	38	22	4	3·3
1892	179	2·6	27	0·38	38	15	1	0·55
1893	287	4·1	41	0·59	59	14	69	24·0
1894	95	1·3	6	0·08	8	6	30	31·5
1895	180	2·5	22	0·30	30	12	53	29·0
1896	101	1·3	11	0·15	15	11	34	33·6
1897	106	1·4	20	0·29	29	18·8	36	34·0
1898	132	1·7	17	0·22	22	12·8	48	36·3
1899	134	1·7	26	0·34	34	19·4	30	22·3
1900	244	3·2	38	0·49	49	15·5	74	30·3
1901	121	1·5	15	0·19	19	12·4	53	43·8
1902	56 nett	0·7	12	0·15	15	21·4	20	33·3
1903	47 nett	0·65	5	0·06	6	10·6	14	27·0
1904	89 nett	1·23	14	0·17	17	15·7	58	58·0
1905	63 nett	0·76	8	0·09	9	12·7	40	50·0
1906	75 nett	0·89	14	0·16	16	18·6	41	54·6
Averages, 10 yrs., 1896—1905.)	109·3	1·41	16·6	0·215	21·5	15·0	40	36·7

During the first half of the year 1906 (January 1st to June 30th), 17 positive cases occurred; during the second half of the year (July 1st to December 31st), 58 cases occurred.

The age-distribution of the positive cases was as follows :—

	Cases.	Deaths.	Case-Mortality per cent.
Under 5 years of age ...	6	2	33·3
5—15 „ ...	21	4	19·0
15—25 „ ...	18	2	11·1
25—65 „ ...	30	6	20·0
65 years of age and upwards 0	...	0	0·0

There were six Secondary Cases.

At least eight cases probably contracted the disease outside the City, having been resident or visiting elsewhere prior to the incubation period of the disease; two of them had been drinking unfiltered river water, down the river, some miles below the City.

The positive cases were distributed as follows :—

	Bootham district.	Micklegate district.	Walmgate district.	Totals.
First quarter ...	2	3	2	7
Second quarter ...	0	6	4	10
Third quarter ...	10	7	11	28
Fourth quarter ...	7	11	12	30
Totals	19	27	29	75

The 67 cases which appear to have originated in York were distributed amongst 61 houses.

Of these 61 houses, 34 possessed *Privy-Middens* (20 of which were abolished), and 27 possessed water-closets (ten of which were foul or possessed defective drainage).

Full investigation was made in order to discover the possible origin of each case. The consumption of shell-fish and ice-creams was inquired into. Very few persons amongst the working-classes in York appear to consume shell-fish, and it is difficult to gain reliable information about the consumption of ice-cream by children at any particular time, but in two cases of Typhoid Fever last year there was some history of consumption of ice-creams, and in two of mussels.

Ice-cream makers and dealers were kept under supervision (See Report of the Inspector of Nuisances at end of this Report).

In some cases enquiry was made as to the conditions of the patient's workplace; in two such, defective drainage was discovered.

The milk-supply of the Typhoid cases was distributed amongst 31 Milk-dealers (Cow-keepers), and 15 retail Purveyors, and 5 houses used condensed milk; at no time during the year was the public milk-supply reasonably suspected in connection with the causation of the disease.

Neither was the City water-supply suspected.

The rural districts surrounding the City are known to contain some polluted surface wells, and sometimes it is possible that cyclists and others visiting those districts have become infected directly or indirectly by drinking thereof.

The following notes set forth the chief facts about the affected streets and districts, and their sanitary conditions:—

Bootham Sanitary Sub-District:—

There were 19 true cases in this district (three fatal), and they occurred in 19 different houses. At 10 of the houses affected there were privy-middens, 8 of which were ultimately abolished in favour of water-closets. Action with regard to two of the privy-middens was postponed.

At 8 houses there were wash-down water-closets, two of which had defective drainage, and at two of these houses the cases originated out of York. One house had a foul waste-water-closet, and one a defective yard pavement.

In respect of two of the houses with water-closets, foul neighbouring privies were abolished in favour of water-closets.

The 17 cases which apparently originated in this Sanitary Sub-District occurred in the following streets:—

Newbro' Street (two houses)—one foul privy abolished.
 Scarbro' Terrace (two houses)—one privy abolished.
 Marygate Estate (four houses)—two privies abolished
 Lower Eldon Street—workshop drainage defective.
 Clarence Street—water-closet defective.
 Gillygate—water closet with defective drainage.
 College Street—water closet with defective drainage.
 Haxby Road, Streets off (four houses)—four privies abolished.
 Grove View, Clifton—nil.

Micklegate Sanitary Sub-District:—

Twenty-seven true cases of Typhoid Fever occurred in this district, five of which most probably originated out of York. Four cases were secondary to other cases occurring in the same household; and there were five deaths.

The 22 cases which apparently originated in this Sub-District occurred in 18 different houses ; nine houses had water-closets, and nine had privy-middens.

Five middens were so foul that they were abolished in favour of water-closets, four are under notice ; two water-closets had defective drainage, one waste-water-closet was in a very foul condition, and two houses had defective yard pavements.

The 18 primary cases which apparently originated in this district occurred in the following streets :—

Windsor Street, South Bank—foul privy abolished.

Nunthorpe Road—foul privy abolished.

Nunnery Lane (Clement Street)—nil.

„ (Victoria „)—foul privy to be abolished, drainage and yard surface also defective.

Mount Ephraim—foul privy abolished.

Bishopthorpe Road Streets (two houses), one foul midden-privy to be abolished, one defective yard surface.

Dewsbury Terrace—foul midden-privy abolished and defective drainage repaired.

Rougier Street—water closet, with defective drainage.

Queen Victoria Street, South Bank—nil.

Skeldergate—nil.

Leeman Road—

Salisbury Terrace—midden, not yet abolished.

Stamford Street—ditto.

Lincoln Street (two houses)—one waste-water-closet very foul, another with defective drainage.

Bright Street (two houses)—one foul midden abolished, one house with water closet, yard surface defective.

Hanover Street—nil.

Walmgate Sanitary Sub-District :—

Twenty-nine true cases of Typhoid Fever occurred in this district, one of which was imported into the City. The remaining 28 cases occurred in 26 different houses. There were six deaths.

Of the 26 affected houses, 15 had privy-middens and 11 had water-closets ; seven of the middens were so foul that they had to be abolished in favour of water-closets, and eight are under notice or consideration.

Four of the houses with water-closets had drainage so defective that it had to be re-constructed or repaired (viz., in Marlbro' Villas, Back Regent Street, Cemetery Road, and Bond Street).

At seven houses with water-closets, no sanitary defects were discovered ; except that one waste-water-closet was in foul

condition; these cases occurred in Walmgate, Hope Street, Dennis Street, James Street, Eldon Street, Winterscale Street, and at the Barracks.

The houses with privy-middens so foul as to be abolished were in Hope Street, Farrar Street (3 houses), March Street (Groves), Penley's Grove Street, and Ambrose Street; the other houses with privy-middens which were affected were in Frances Street, Wellington Street, Hilda Terrace, Back Regent Street, Farrar Street (2 houses), Layerthorpe, and Mansfield Street.

The only remarkable outbreak of Typhoid Fever in the whole City during the year was in September in Farrar Street, Lawrence Street, where six cases occurred at five houses, which all possessed privy-middens. Only three cases were known to have occurred in this street before. Full investigation was made, and revealed that, on one side of the street, where four cases occurred, all the midden-privies are situated in a long "well" between the houses and a wall 20 to 30 feet high, and 20 to 35 feet away from the houses. The privies in this "well," in the very hot weather of September, and in the stagnant air, were very noxious, and steps were taken at once to apply chloride of lime to them freely and to empty them more frequently. Three of the foulest privies were abolished forthwith, and such action is being continued.

Special Preventive Measures re Typhoid Fever:—

1.—Twenty-two cases were removed to the Corporation Fever Hospital, and 19 were received into the County Hospital (General Infirmary).

2.—The special pails for the collection and removal of the excreta of Typhoid cases, purchased in August, 1900, served 41 cases, and largely prevented, therefore, the specific pollution of 41 privies or house drains. The pails were sent out containing deodorant fluid; and the excretal contents were buried in pits, away from houses. I feel sure that this special system is doing a valuable preventive work, as it is of the highest importance that, as far as possible, privy-middens and house drains, which may be defective, should not be infected.

3.—Foul and infected midden-privies were abolished, and all defects of drainage, yard pavements, sewer ventilators, street gullies, &c., were duly attended to.

SMALL-POX.

No cases of Small-pox were reported in the City during the year.

One contact of a Hull case was kept under observation for a fortnight; he escaped attack.

Outbreaks of the disease occurred during the year at Hull, Leeds, Wakefield, Newcastle, Liverpool, and Bradford, and a prolonged outbreak in the neighbourhood of Oldham. These caused us some anxiety, and our Small-pox hospital had to be held in readiness nearly all the year.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Under this general term or heading are included the following diseases:—Puerperal Pyæmia, Puerperal Septicæmia, Puerperal Sapræmia, Puerperal Pelvic Peritonitis, Puerperal Peri-or Endo-Metritis.

During the year 1906 five cases were notified, four of which were fatal.

The midwives or nurses concerned had their clothing disinfected by steam or otherwise, and were ordered not to attend any other cases for a few days.

The figures regarding this disease for recent years are as follows:—

Year 1897	...	...	...	2 cases	0 deaths.
„ 1898	...	...	...	4 „	3 „
„ 1899	...	...	...	4 „	4 „
„ 1900	...	...	...	10 „	7 „
„ 1901	...	...	...	3 „	4 „
„ 1902	...	...	...	2 „	1 „
„ 1903	...	...	...	3 „	2 „
„ 1904	...	...	...	4 „	0 „
„ 1905	...	...	...	3 „	3 „
„ 1906	...	...	...	5 „	4 „

The prevention of this disease is likely to be more completely attained through the Midwives Act of 1902, now in operation (See section on Midwives Act).

ERYSIPELAS.

In 1906, 34 cases were notified	{	3 in Bootham district.
		19 in Micklegate „
		12 in Walmgate „

This was exactly half the number of cases notified in 1905. Measures of disinfection were carried out in each case, and in some of the cases dirty houses were ordered to be cleansed and limewashed.

There were only three deaths in the year (4·4 per cent.).

OTHER SEPTIC DISEASES.

Under this heading are included:—Phagadœna, Pyæmia, Septicæmia, Infective Endocarditis, other allied diseases (Cancrum Oris, Noma, Stomatitis, Phlegmom, Carbuncle, Cellulitis, Gangrene).

In 1906 there were seven deaths (five in Micklegate, one in Walmgate, and one in Bootham District.)

DEATHS DUE TO BRONCHITIS, PNEUMONIA, AND PLEURISY.

In 1897, 192 were registered, or 2·6 per 1,000 living.

In 1898, 224 were registered, or 3·0 per 1,000 living.

In 1899, 188 were registered, or 2·5 per 1,000 living.

In Table IV., Bronchitis and Pneumonia only are now classed together, i.e., Acute Bronchitis, Chronic Bronchitis, Lobar (Croupous) Pneumonia, and Lobular (Broncho-) Pneumonia; Pleurisy and other diseases of the respiratory organs, exclusive of Phthisis, from which there are only a very few deaths annually, are now classed amongst "all other causes."

From Bronchitis and Pneumonia in 1906 there were 143 deaths registered, or 1·71 per 1,000 living, or 12·5 per cent. of total deaths from all diseases.

There were 76 deaths due to Bronchitis, and 67 to Lobar and Lobular Pneumonia.

The figures for these diseases in previous years were as follows:—

In 1900, 242 deaths, or 3·2 per 1,000 living, or 15·4 per cent. of total deaths.			
In 1901, 151 deaths, or 1·9	ditto	or 11·6	ditto.
In 1902, 187 deaths, or 2·3	ditto	or 15·3	ditto.
In 1903, 204 deaths, or 2·5	ditto	or 15·6	ditto.
In 1904, 163 deaths, or 2·0	ditto	or 12·3	ditto.
In 1905, 161 deaths, or 1·95	ditto	or 13·7	ditto.
In 1906, 143 deaths, or 1·71	ditto	or 12·5	ditto.

The deaths from Pneumonia and Bronchitis in 1906 occurred as follows:—

1st Quarter ...	53	3rd Quarter ...	8
2nd Quarter ...	30	4th Quarter ...	52

Their distribution in districts and in age-periods is shown in Table IV.

In table IV., "Obstruction of Intestines" includes:—Hernia, Ileus, Intussusception, Strangulation, Stricture, Volvulus.

"Accidents and Diseases of Parturition" include:—Abortion (non-septic). Mania, Convulsions (Nephritis or Uræmia), Thrombosis (White Leg, sudden death in Puerperium), Extra-Uterine Pregnancy, obstetrical operations.

TUBERCULOSIS.

In view of the great campaign against Tuberculosis, promoted during the past few years, it is satisfactory to be able to record a diminishing death-rate in connection with Phthisis.

Deaths due to Tuberculosis of Lungs :—

(Phthisis Pulmonalis or “ Consumption ” of the Lungs).

In 1906 there were 90 deaths due to Phthisis,
a death-rate of 1·08 per 1,000 living (112 per 100,000) ;
or 7·9 per cent. of total deaths from all diseases.

They occurred during the year as follows :—

1st Quarter	...	25	3rd Quarter	...	17
2nd Quarter	...	17	4th Quarter	...	31

Phthisis.—Comparison with Previous years :—

Year.	Number of Deaths.		Death-rate per 1,000 living.		Death-rate per 100,000 living.		Percentage of Total Number of Deaths from all Diseases.	
1897	...	102	...	1·38	...	138	...	7·5
1898	...	121	...	1·68	...	168	...	8·6
1899	...	103	...	1·40	...	140	...	7·8
1900	...	110	...	1·48	...	148	...	7·0
1901	...	109	...	1·39	...	139	...	8·4
1902	...	100	...	1·26	...	126	...	8·2
1903	...	98	...	1·22	...	122	...	7·5
1904	...	109	...	1·34	...	134	...	8·2
1905	...	93	...	1·12	...	112	...	7·9
1906	...	90	...	1·08	...	108	...	7·9

In 1906, 38 deaths, or 42 per cent. of the total deaths from Phthisis, occurred in Walmgate Sanitary Sub-District; 25 occurred in Bootham District (including the Workhouse), and 27 in Micklegate District.

The District Death-rates from Phthisis per 1,000 living were as follows :—

Bootham district	...	...	1·05 (105 per 100,000).
Micklegate „	...	...	0·97 (97 per 100,000).
Walmgate „	...	...	1·18 (118 per 100,000).

The occurrence of the cases in streets, courts, etc., will be set forth further on in this section of the report.

Deaths due to other forms of Tuberculosis :—

*TUBERCULAR MENINGITIS, TUBERCULAR ENTERITIS, TABES MESENTERICA, "ACUTE MILIARY," AND "GENERAL TUBERCULOSIS."

Year.	Number of Deaths.		Per 1,000 living.	Per 100,000 living.	Tubercular Meningitis only ; Number of Deaths.	
1898	...	45	...	0·61	...	61
1899	...	59	...	0·80	...	80
1900	...	46	...	0·62	...	62
1901	...	38	...	0·48	...	48
1902	...	50	...	0·63	...	63
1903	...	35	...	0·43	...	43
1904	...	40	...	0·49	...	49
1905	...	43	...	0·52	...	52
1906	...	38	...	0·45	...	45

Deaths due to all forms of Tuberculosis in 1906 :—

	Bootham District.	Micklegate District.	Walmgate District.	Totals.
Phthisis	25	27	38	90
Tubercular Meningitis	6	5	6	17
Other forms of Tuberculosis...	5	6	10	21
	36	38	54	128

Total Tuberculosis death-rate } per 1,000 living in each district	1·51	1·36	1·67	1·53
--	------	------	------	------

The total of 128 deaths was equivalent to a death-rate of 1·53 per 1,000 living (153 per 100,000), and constituted 11·2 per cent. of total deaths from all diseases.

Deaths in previous years :—						All forms of Tuberculosis.			
Year.	Phthisis	Other Tubercular Diseases.	Total.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Death-rate per 100,000 living.				
1898	121	45	166	2·29	229	...	...	...	...
1899	103	59	162	2·20	220	...	...	...	...
1900	110	46	156	2·10	210	...	...	...	...
1901	109	38	147	1·88	188	...	...	...	...
1902	100	50	150	1·88	188	...	...	...	...
1903	98	35	133	1·65	165	...	...	...	...
1904	109	40	149	1·83	183	...	...	...	...
1905	93	43	136	1·65	165	...	...	...	...
1906	90	38	128	1·53	153	...	...	...	...

* Tubercular Meningitis is tubercular disease of the membranes of the brain.
Tubercular Enteritis is tubercular inflammation of the intestine.
Tabes Mesenterica is tubercular disease of the mesenteric glands in the abdominal cavity.
The other terms relate to form and the distribution of tubercular disease.

Voluntary Notification; and Investigations in Cases of Phthisis during the year 1906.

With the beginning of the year 1902 we commenced the system of voluntary notification of Phthisis-with-expectoration, and we also commenced to investigate cases notified only per the death-returns, where inquiry was not resented, which rarely happens.

The following table sets forth the totals of cases notified and investigated:—

Year.	Cases notified by medical practitioners during life.			Cases notified per death returns.		Total cases.	Total cases investigated, advised, and assisted.	
1902	...	66	...	51	...	117	...	115
1903	...	35	...	71	...	106	...	90
1904	...	77	...	66	...	143	...	132
1905	...	47	...	61	...	108	...	93
1906	...	50	...	63	...	113	...	98
<hr/>								
Totals	275	...	312	...	587	...	528	.

Of the total of 113 cases which thus came to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year 1906, 98 were more or less fully investigated; 15 were not investigated owing to the absence of informants, etc.; of the 15 not investigated, eight died in the Union Workhouse, and either had no settled home, or had given up keeping house. In only one case was information refused.

Altogether 17 cases died in the Workhouse; in nine partial information was obtained; five cases died in the County Hospital, and their home circumstances were investigated.

Of the 50 cases notified, 21 died within the same year, and five have died in the early months of 1907.

Specimens of sputum were examined for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli by the Medical Officer of Health in 17 cases, 11 with positive and six with negative results; and 14 positive examinations were intimated by the notifying practitioners.

Of the total of 113 cases (notifications plus deaths) 63 were males and 50 females.

Ages :—1 was under five years of age.

8 at ages 5 to 15 years.

31 at 15 to 25.

13 at 25 to 30.

13 at 30 to 35.

20 at 35 to 45.

19 at 45 to 55.

6 at 55 to 65.

2 at ages over 65.

71 at ages 25 to 65.

The Question of Heredity :—

In 5 cases the father had died of Phthisis.

In 4 cases the mother had died of Phthisis.

In 4 of the above instances a brother or sister had also died.

In 2 cases one of the grand-parents had died of Phthisis ;

In 3 cases uncles or aunts were said to have died of Phthisis.

So that only 14 of the 98 cases inquired into were influenced by the possible inheritance of tubercular predisposition.

Isolation :—

Inquiries on this point reveal some serious conditions, having regard to the great infectiousness of the disease.

Thirty-seven cases occupied a separate bedroom, and 16 slept in a separate bed in a room occupied by other persons ; 5 slept alone in the kitchen, and one slept in a specially built shelter in the garden.

In 30 cases husband or wife (one being the patient) slept with each other ; in 3 cases children also slept with the parents, one of whom was a consumptive.

In 2 cases the patient slept with sister or brother ; in 5 cases the patient slept with one of the parents ; and in 2 with a fellow-lodger.

At 11 of the houses there was decided overcrowding ; these cases were dealt with as far as possible under the circumstances.

House and Family Infection :—

This is another serious feature revealed by investigations.

In 17 cases brothers or sisters had previously died of Phthisis, in 1 case two brothers, in 2 cases both a brother and sister ; in 3 cases the husband had previously died of Phthisis ; in another, a second husband was dying in the same house as that in which the first husband had died of the disease.

In 5 cases other members of the household were now said to be suffering from tubercular symptoms ; and in 8 cases deaths due to Phthisis were known to have occurred in the same house.

There were 27 cases in which the patient had resided in two or three

different houses during the course of the disease, and 7 cases in which the patient had occupied four or more different houses ; so that about 88 houses had thus become infected.

The duration of illness, as stated, varied from 5 weeks to 13 years.

The milk-supply was distributed amongst 40 cowkeepers and 13 retail dealers.

Occupations :—

One of the cases was an infant, eight cases were children attending school, 24 were women engaged in housework, eight were female domestic servants. The occupations of the remainder were stated as follows :—

Stonemason	...	...	...	4	Milliner	...	...	...	1
Machinist	...	...	...	1	Tramp	...	...	...	3
Cocoa Worker	...	...	...	3	Joiner	...	...	...	5
Labourer	...	...	...	10	Rug-maker	...	...	...	1
Soldier	...	...	...	1	Clerk	...	...	...	1
Dressmaker	...	...	...	2	Miller	...	...	...	3
Cabdriver	...	...	...	1	Whitesmith	...	...	...	1
Compositor	...	...	...	1	Shop Girl	...	...	...	1
Painter	...	...	...	6	Drover	...	...	...	1
Farmer	...	...	...	1	Hairdresser	...	...	...	1
Wagon Builder	...	...	...	1	Traveller	...	...	...	1
Valet	...	...	...	2	Fitter	...	...	...	2
Journalist	...	...	...	1	Carter	...	...	...	2
Nurse	...	...	...	2	Tobacconist	...	...	...	1
Blacksmith	...	...	...	1	Coffee Roaster	...	...	...	1
Confectioner	...	...	...	2	No Occupation	...	...	...	7

Distribution of Cases of Phthisis in the City :—

The 113 cases and deaths were distributed in the Sanitary Sub-Districts as follows :—

Bootham District	...	...	...	34
Micklegate District	...	...	...	27
Walmgate District	...	...	...	52

And in smaller districts and in streets as follows :—

BOOTHAM & BURTON LANE
DISTRICT.

Newbro' Street.
Bootham Row (two cases).
North Parade.
Sycamore Terrace.
Abbey Street.
Ratcliffe Street.
Baker Street.
Surtees Street.

GROVES DISTRICT.

Groves Lane.
Newbiggin Street (three cases).
Penley's Grove Street.
Brownlow Street.
Upper Eldon Street (two cases).
Middle Eldon Street.
Waverley Street.

CENTRAL DISTRICT.

Goodramgate (two cases).
Clarence Street.
St. Maurice Road (two cases).
St. Andrewgate (three cases).
North Street (two cases).
King Street.
Chapter House Street.
Union Terrace (two cases).
Lord Mayor's Walk (two cases).
Spen Lane
Tanner Row.
Petergate.
Little Stonegate.
Newgate (two cases)
Grape Lane (two cases).
Skeldergate (three cases).

HOLGATE DISTRICT.

Ash Street (two cases).
St. Paul's Square.

THE MOUNT DISTRICT.

Blossom Street.

SOUTH BANK DISTRICT.

Queen Victoria Street.
Windsor Street.

BISHOPTHORPE ROAD DISTRICT.

Bishopthorpe Road.
Cherry Street.

SCARCROFT ROAD DISTRICT.

Wentworth Road.
Thorpe Street.
Scarcroft Hill.

BISHOPHILL DISTRICT.

Bishophill Senior.
Smailes Street.

NUNNERY LANE DISTRICT.

Nunnery Lane (two cases).
Price Street.
Price's Lane.
Cygnet Street.

LEEMAN ROAD DISTRICT.

Garnett Terrace.
Hanover Street (two cases)

HAXBY ROAD DISTRICT.

Haxby Road.
Rose Street (two cases).
Markham Street.
Vyner Street.

WALMGATE DISTRICT.

Walmgate (four cases).
Albert Street.
Long Close Lane.
Hope Street (two cases).
Navigation Road.
Rosemary Place.
Dennis Street (three cases).
George Street.
Fossgate.
Margaret Street.

LAWRENCE STREET & HULL ROAD
DISTRICT.

James Street (two cases).
Milton Street.
Nicholas Street.
Elvington Terrace.

LAYERTHORPE DISTRICT.

Layerthorpe.
St. Cuthbert's Road.
Hallfield Road.
Orchard Street.

HUNGATE DISTRICT.

Haymarket.
Carmelite Street.
Wesley Place (four cases).
Peasholme Green.
Stone Bow Lane.
Hungate.

FISHERGATE & CEMETERY ROAD
DISTRICT.

Fulford Road.
Elmwood Street.
Francis Street.

HESLINGTON ROAD DISTRICT.

Belle Vue Street,
and 3 cases in the Union Workhouse.

Condition of the Inspected Houses :—

Nine were decidedly dirty, 10 only moderately clean, 75 clean or very clean.

In 16 cases the bedding was dirty, and its cleansing was ordered.

Five houses were found to be more or less damp.

Seventy-three houses had through ventilation ; 20 were ill-ventilated, 15 of which were back-to-back houses ; 18 houses had bedroom windows fixed so as not to be capable of being opened top and bottom.

Eighty-five were well lighted ; 9 were decidedly badly lighted.

At 42 houses there were other gross sanitary defects—9 foul midden-privies, 6 defective drains or water-closets, 7 defective sinks, 10 defective kitchen floors or yard pavements. At 14 there were no proper ash or dust-bins. Three houses were dilapidated, damp and insanitary.

At 25 houses, pet animals were kept ; those kept so as to be a nuisance were dealt with by nuisance notice.

These sanitary defects have all been corrected and proper ash-bins ordered where absent ; fixed window sashes were ordered to be made capable of being opened.

On the whole, the general hygienic conditions amongst consumptives in York are undoubtedly improving.

Direct Measures of Prevention :—

1. One of our leaflets on “ The causes and prevention of Consumption ” has been sent to every affected house.

2. A special note of advice as to cleaning, disinfecting, &c., has been sent to the householders in respect of each death.

3. Special advice has been given by the Medical Officer of Health or Inspector during their visits, where it seemed necessary.

4. Forty-four infected rooms, with bedding and other unwashable goods, were disinfected by our men (by steam or by formalin spray or fumes), the householder doing the cleansing work.

5. In a large number of cases the infected houses or rooms have been cleansed upon our instructions, or by our men,—wall-papers stripped, ceilings and walls lime-washed. &c., and in some very poor cases help has been given per gifts of lime-wash, &c.

6. In the case of dirty houses, cleansing has been procured by compulsory order (Notice to cleanse and lime-wash).

We have not interfered with the employment of any person, and in many respects the patient and his co-residents have necessarily been left to the advice of the medical attendant.

I wish we could repeat our calls of Inspection more frequently, but with our present staff and work this is utterly impossible.

It only remains for me to say that in the course of our investigations we have been very well received by the households, on the whole, and that our Inspectors have shown an intelligent appreciation of the requirements of the work. Inquiries were not pressed where at all resented, but we usually succeed when we have impressed the people that our only desire is to help them.

The York Corporation supported the Kingston Union in sending the following Resolution to the Local Government Board, with regard to the compulsory notification of Phthisis :—" That application be made to the Local Government Board to include Phthisis in the List of Notifiable Diseases contemplated by the Infectious Diseases Act, 1899, and any subsequent Act defining notifiable diseases, and that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to each Board of Guardians and Urban Councils in Great Britain, requesting their co-operation in obtaining the object contemplated."

CANCER.

Under the title " Cancer " are comprised :—Deaths from Cancer, Carcinoma, " Malignant Disease," Scirrhus, Epithelioma, Sarcoma, Villous Tumour and Papilloma of Bladder, and Rodent Ulcer—different terms for, or different structural manifestations of the disease.

During the year 1906 there were 73 deaths from Cancer in the City, or 0·87 per 1,000 living. The figures for previous years are as follows :—

Year.		Total Deaths.		Death-rate per 1,000 living.		Death-rate per 100,000 living.
1899	...	68	...	0·89	...	89
1900	...	70	...	0·91	...	91
1901	...	60	...	0·76	...	76
1902	...	71	...	0·89	...	89
1903	...	68	...	0·84	...	84
1904	...	64	...	0·78	...	78
1905	...	63	...	0·76	...	76
1906	...	73	...	0·87	...	87

In 1906, 47 of the deaths occurred between the ages of 25 and 65, and 26 at ages over 65.

Sixteen occurred in Bootham Sanitary Sub-District (including the Work-house) ; 35 in Micklegate Sub-District ; 22 in Walmgate Sub-District.

The following table differentiates the deaths according to the certified primary seat of the disease :—

CANCER, MALIGNANT DISEASE, SCIRRHUS, OR CARCINOMA.				SARCOMA:—			
Cerebellum	...	...	1	Jaws	...	...	2
Neck	...	...	1	Mediastinum	...	...	1
Female Breasts	...	...	2	Kidney	...	...	1
Œsophagus (Gullet)	...	...	3	Foot	...	...	1
Stomach and Pylorus	...	...	9	Pelvis	...	...	1
Intestine (colon, cæcum, etc.)	...	...	10				—
Liver	...	...	9				6
Pancreas	...	...	2				—
Uterus and Vagina	...	...	11	EPITHELIOMA :—			
Rectum	...	...	2	Œsophagus	...	...	1
Ovary	...	...	1	Tongue	...	...	2
Kidney	...	...	1	Larynx	...	...	2
Omentum and Mesentery	...	...	5	Penis	...	...	1
Bladder	...	...	2				—
Not stated	...	...	2				6
			—				—
			61				—
			—				—

INQUESTS.

During the year 1906, 93 Inquests (over 8 per cent. of total deaths) were held on deaths of York citizens, as compared with 94 Inquests (8 per cent. of total deaths) in 1905. They are classified as follows :—

Deaths from Natural Causes:—

Sanitary Sub-District.									
			Bootham		Micklegate		Walmgate		Total.
Apoplexy	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	4
Heart Disease	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	6
Infantile "Convulsions"	...	...	0	...	2	...	6	...	8
Tubercular Disease	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	6
Infantile Debility	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	5
Senile Decay	...	...	0	...	3	...	1	...	4
Influenza	...	...	0	...	1	...	0	...	1
Diarrhœa	...	...	0	...	1	...	0	...	1
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	...	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	7
Negligence and Starvation	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3
Parturition	...	...	0	...	1	...	0	...	1
Disease of Kidneys	...	...	0	...	1	...	3	...	4
Epilepsy	...	...	0	...	0	...	1	...	1
Alcoholism	...	...	0	...	1	...	0	...	1
Syncope	...	...	2	...	3	...	4	...	9
			—		—		—		—
			12	...	21	...	28	...	61

Deaths by Accident and Suicide :—

There were 24 deaths due to Accident and 8 to Suicide, which may be scheduled as follows :—

ACCIDENTS :—

		Sanitary Sub-Districts.						Total.
		Bootham.		Micklegate.		Walmgate.		
Drowning	...	...	1	...	0	...	7	8
Falls	...	...	1	...	0	...	5	6
Burns and Scalds	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	6
Suffocated (overlaid)	...	...	0	...	1	...	1	2
Accidentally Crushed	...	...	0	...	1	...	1	2
		3	...	3	...	18	...	24

SUICIDE :—

Cut-throat	...	...	0	...	1	...	1	2
Drowning	...	...	0	...	0	...	1	1
Hanging	...	...	1	...	0	...	1	2
Gas Suffocation	...	...	1	...	0	...	0	1
Poisoning	...	...	0	...	1	...	1	2
		2	...	2	...	4	...	8

THE CITY FEVER HOSPITAL.

The following cases of Infectious Disease were admitted into the Hospital during the year :—

From Bootham Sanitary Sub-district :—

23 cases of Scarlet Fever.	}	33
6 cases of Typhoid Fever.		
4 cases of Diphtheria.		

From Micklegate Sanitary Sub-District :—

29 cases of Scarlet Fever.	}	51
9 cases of Typhoid Fever.		
13 cases of Diphtheria.		

From Walmgate Sanitary Sub-District :—

70 cases of Scarlet Fever.	}	89
7 cases of Typhoid Fever.		
12 cases of Diphtheria.		

Total City Cases 173

From Flaxton Rural District :—

2 cases of Scarlet Fever.	}	4
1 case of Diphtheria.		
1 case of Measles.		

From Acomb—(via York County Hospital) one case of Scarlet Fever, into Muncaster House.

From Escrick Rural District :—

14 cases of Scarlet Fever.

Total Rural Cases 19.

In all, 192 cases were received into the Fever Hospital during the year 1906 (as compared with 164 cases in 1905), viz :—

139 cases of Scarlet Fever.	{	City cases, 122.
	{	Rural cases, 17.
22 cases of Typhoid Fever, all City cases.		
30 cases of Diphtheria.	{	City cases, 29.
	{	Rural cases, 1.
1 case of Measles from Huntington.		

Of the City cases, 29 paid the full weekly charge of ten shillings for maintenance in Hospital, and were attended by their own medical attendants ; three cases had a private ward, at full charges ; 52 cases partially paid for maintenance ; 82 were for various reasons received as free cases ; nine were actual paupers.

Thanks to the generosity of many kind friends, the children isolated in Hospital at Christmas enjoyed a well-laden Christmas Tree, with numerous gifts and toys. During the year numerous other gifts of toys, books, pictures, etc., were received from friends in the City.

Four of the City cases of Scarlet Fever, and two of the City Diphtheria cases proved doubtful.

Deaths :—

Of the 139 cases of Scarlet Fever treated in Hospital, 4 died (2.9 per cent. of total scarlet cases treated), one a rural case.

There were four deaths in Hospital due to Typhoid Fever (18 per cent. of total typhoid cases treated in Hospital) all City cases—two being complicated by meningitis and one by pneumonia.

Of the 30 Diphtheria cases treated, four were fatal (13.3 per cent.), all City cases, the fatal complications being scarlet fever and paralysis.

As indicating the varied character of the nursing work, it may be mentioned that the following *complications* occurred amongst the cases :—

<i>Amongst Scarlet Fever Cases :—</i>				Typhoid Fever	....	....	1
“Inflammation” & discharge				Impetigo	....	....	2
from ears (Otorrhœa)				Psoriasis	....	....	1
Rheumatism	....	....	3	Ophthalmia	....	....	1
Whooping-Cough	....	....	3	<i>Amongst Diphtheria Cases :—</i>			
Ringworm	....	....	7	Hæmorrhage from throat			1
“Inflammation of Kidneys”				Typhoid Fever	....	....	1
(Nephritis)	....	....	3	Paralysis	....	....	1

The cases of ringworm and impetigo were imported into the Hospital by the victims.

Three of the Typhoid cases which recovered were complicated by the occurrence of intestinal hæmorrhage, one by double otorrhœa, and one by abscesses.

The cost of board for patients and staff in Hospital varied from 4s. 3d. to 5s. 6d. per week per head, during the year.

The Staff consisted of :—Matron, two Charge Nurses, and four Probationer Nurses ; five maids (cook, housemaid, ward-maid, and two laundresses), and Porter.

Probationer Nurses are engaged for Fever training, and are “signed-on” for an inclusive term of two years’ service—salary £15 to £18 a year, with indoor uniform. All the female members of the staff are provided with indoor uniform, in addition to salary. No outdoor uniform is provided or required.

During the year only one extra trained nurse was employed for a short period.

At the end of August, Miss Edith Haspell, the first “trained” Matron, resigned, after five years’ excellent service, in order to be married. She left with the hearty good wishes of all, and to her belongs the credit of organising the new trained staff and the new regime instituted in July, 1901. Very fortunately an excellent successor was at hand in the chief charge-nurse and Deputy Matron, Miss Eliza Florence Knight, who succeeded to the Matronship on September 1st.

During the year, the scarlet fever block was renovated throughout, and a new shrubbery was planted at the road boundary.

For a few months of the year the Muncaster House Estate was rented by the Distress Committee.

In the Autumn, the “Bungalow.” (Small-pox Hospital) underwent complete renovation, and some improvements were made, so that it may now be used for convalescent or other cases in non-smallpox periods.

At the Fever Hospital at Yearsley Bridge additional accommodation is much required, for Diphtheria cases and doubtful or complicated cases requiring separate isolation, and some extension of the house-block, laundry, &c., will also have to be arranged for at an early date.

NEW ASYLUM.

In March the new Corporation Asylum (the York City Asylum) was opened. I have arranged with the Medical Superintendent, Dr. Hopkins, to send me particulars of the deaths of York citizens ("Residents") therein, when they occur.

ST. GEORGE'S PUBLIC BATHS.

St. George's Baths, the property of the Corporation, were taken over to be managed by the Corporation in 1901. They are under the control of the Health Committee and City Surveyor.

Scholars of the Elementary Schools are admitted free for learning swimming.

14,037 persons paid for the use of the first-class baths during the year ending March 31st, 1907, and 6,457 the second-class baths. Total receipts, £433.

These totals do not include monthly season ticket-holders.

GEOLOGY AND CLIMATE OF THE CITY.

The surface soil of York is very diversified in character. It is described as consisting of boulder clay, with strips of warp, river sand and gravels along the river, whilst here and there (*e.g.*, Bishopthorpe and Heslington) occur ridges of glacial gravel, or shallow basins or pockets of dark peaty soil, the remains probably of shallow meres and swamps which have dried up or have been artificially drained.

The City is situated in the centre of the Great Plain of York, and its level varies from 25 to 53 feet above ordnance datum.

The climate is rather enervating during Autumn; during Spring it is sometimes bleak, owing to the prevalence of east or north-east winds. A defect in the climate is the want of interchange of air between hill and dale, there being no hills of appreciable height nearer than 12 miles away.

But, on the whole, York is now a very healthy City, as witness its health statistics during recent years. Its mortality from rheumatic fever, pneumonia, phthisis, typhoid fever, empyema and diarrhœa compares very favourably with most towns, especially those on a clay soil. It has a pure water-supply, and is immediately surrounded by open, cultivated country, with good, level roads, making walking, cycling, and driving easy. I must not forget to mention, also, its large strays and other "town-lungs," its facilities for cricket, tennis and other outdoor games, and the excellent boating on the broad and safe river Ouse. There are few towns with such hygienic advantages.

THE WATER-SUPPLY OF THE CITY.

The water supply is in the hands of a private Company—the York Waterworks Company.

The water is drawn from the River Ouse at a point about a mile above the centre of the City. The Ouse is a free flowing river of great volume, with a water-shed area above York of about 1,200 square miles (including its tributaries the Swale, Ure, and Nidd).

The average daily flow of the river past the intakes is said to be about 140 million gallons per day. The sources of the river are in the mountainous and moorland districts of North-west Yorkshire. The waters are derived from or pass through oolite, lias, new red sandstone, magnesian limestone, lower red sandstone, millstone grit, Yoredale rocks, and mountain limestone.

The water is free from lead-solvent properties.

The City water supply is practically unlimited, and the distribution to consumers is uninterrupted.

Not in recent years has any typhoid or other illness in the City in any way been traceable to the City's water-supply to my knowledge.

It will be observed that very few bacteria get through the filters. No disease organisms have been found to have survived them.

Great care is taken in the purification of the water at the Waterworks; the process consisting of (1) screening, (2) settlement in subsiding reservoirs, (3) rough filtration through Jewell filters containing 4 feet depth of quartz sand, (4) and then it is passed through the "slow" or "English" sand filter beds containing $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet depth of fine river sand. As the supply of water is practically unlimited very thorough and frequent washing of the filtering area is carried out.

By the above process the river-water bacteria are reduced in number by 99 per cent. The number of colonies in the filtered water averages 20 colonies per cubic centimetre; water containing not more than 100 colonies per cubic centimetre is considered by expert water analysts as "very pure water."

It is almost unnecessary, however, to say that it behoves both the Corporation and the Water Company to keep a close watch upon all sources of pollution above the Company's intake.

The supply is constant, and at a pressure of 45lbs. to the square inch. The consumption is equal to about 31 gallons per

head per day, nine gallons for trade purposes, 22 gallons for domestic supply. Water is supplied free of charge to the Corporation for flushing drains, watering streets, and other public purposes.

Analytical and bacteriological observations are taken by the Company constantly, with quite satisfactory results.

I consider it my duty, also, to keep the quality of the water under observation.

The following are the results of an average analysis of the City tap-water, carefully analysed in my own laboratory during the year :—

Appearance clear ; free from odour—slightly alkaline.

	Grains per gallon.
Total solids	21·7
Volatile and Organic matter	4·5
Free Ammonia	0·0006
Albuminoid Ammonia	0·0020
Chlorine	1·4
Oxygen absorbed in four hours at 80° F.	0·055
Nitrogen as Calcium Nitrate	0·205
Number of bacterial colonies per cubic centimetre after five days' incubation at 20° C. on plain gelatine. }	7
Ditto on Carbolised Gelatine (Pathogenic organisms). }	nil.
Total hardness 12 degrees (Clark) or 12 grains per gallon. }	Temporary Hardness 8·8 grains per gallon. Permanent Hardness 3·2 grains per gallon.

In addition to the above tests, ten samples of tap-water from various parts of the City were tested for *Bacillus Coli* by MacConkey's medium, with negative results, even after filtering under pressure.

There are a few surface and deep wells still existent in the City. They are usually closed by the owners voluntarily, when found to be polluted. One, at 47 Lawrence St., was so closed last Summer.

Polluted Streams.

During the Summer Messrs. Rowntree & Co. were required to cease polluting the River Foss by oil-gas waste flowing, through a drain intended for surface water from Haxby Road Cocoa Works, into a ditch near Yearsley Lock, which shortly opens into the Foss.

In August I called the attention of the Foss Navigation Committee to the necessity for a thorough cleansing of the

river and its banks, as the pollutions were being held up stagnant, in the dry season, by the Castle Mills Lock below.

MILK SUPPLY.

During the last three or four years increasing attention has been given to securing the purity of our milk supply, and some gradual improvement is being achieved, although there is much left to be desired.

During the last year particular attention was paid to the examination of milk for chemical preservatives. It was satisfactory to discover that the samples examined did not contain any such artificial means of counteracting unclean or careless milking.

In July I attended a Conference at Leeds of representatives of the East and West Riding County Councils, and of the County Boroughs of Yorkshire, and of the Yorkshire Council for Agricultural Education, on "The Contamination of Milk." The Conference passed the following important resolutions:—

"That it is desirable that an investigation should be made into the conditions of the milk supply of the East and West Ridings with a view to ascertaining definitely the extent (if any) to which such supply is contaminated, the causes or sources, and the nature of such contamination."

"That the Conference are of opinion that a thorough examination of several series of samples of milk should be undertaken, each series being taken from one source at various stages during transit from the cow to the consumer."

"That it is essential that the examinations in question should extend over one complete year so that the effect of varying local conditions as influenced by climatic changes may be duly observed."

"That the expenses connected with the work should be paid by the County and Borough Councils taking part in the investigation in the proportions of their respective rateable values, and that the expenditure for the year do not exceed £500."

I regret that the York Health Committee did not see their way to unite in the proposed investigation.

For further particulars *re* milk supply, see the Annual Report of the Inspector of Nuisances at the end of this volume.

THE DISPOSAL OF EXCREMENT AND REFUSE.

The scavenging and sewerage of the City are under the control of the City Surveyor, and to him I am indebted for some of the following facts :—

The methods in vogue in the City consist of :—

- (1) About 5,530 midden-privies, the contents of which are removed systematically about once a month by and at the cost of the Corporation. The manure is sold to farmers, part being forwarded from the City by rail.

The midden-privies are still diminishing in number, as many of them are found to be nuisances or insufficient.

- (2) About 10,000 water-closets, of which about 2,000 are waste water-closets. The provision of the latter is now discouraged, however, as in so many cases they prove to be nuisances, for want of cleansing, or through blockage through the deposit of improper substances.
- (3) A few pail or tub closets, the contents of which are disposed of to farmers or gardeners by the owners or occupiers.
- (4) About 12,000 ashtubs and galvanised-iron receptacles (or ashbins), in use at houses where there are water-closets and no midden-privies. The contents are collected by the scavengers twice a week and destroyed in a Manlove and Alliot's Refuse Destructor (of 6 cells) which consumes about 36 tons of refuse per day and produces about 12 tons of clinker per day.

Two cells have been added to the Destructor during the year.

Measures are being taken, under Section 36 of the Public Health Act, to secure the provision of proper iron ashbins, with covers, in lieu of wooden boxes, old tins, and other leaky and lidless receptacles, at present largely used by occupiers to the production of nuisance and of danger to health.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACTS, 1890—1903.

Houses improved under orders of 1905 :—

- 39 and 40 Clementhorpe.
- 1 to 5 Union Court, Trinity Lane.
- 2 Trinity Lane.

Houses dealt with under orders of 1906 :—

Four cottages in Calvert's Court, Tanner Row, dilapidated; repaired, and now registered as houses-let-in-lodgings.

Four cottages in Walton's Gardens, Speculation Street, Navigation Road, damp and dilapidated; repaired and improved.

Four cottages in Hickton's Court, North Street, dilapidated; now repaired.

Six tenements in Blundy's Sand Yard, North Street, dilapidated and ill-ventilated; improvements carried out.

No. 6 Newgate, dilapidated, dark, insufficient water-closet accommodation, insufficient water supply; voluntarily closed by owner on representation of Health Committee.

Three tenements in North Street at Corner of Hickton's Court, damp, dilapidated, ill-ventilated; closed by Justice's Order.

Two tenements in Beedham's Court, Skeldergate, very damp and dilapidated; voluntarily demolished by owner on representation of Medical Officer of Health.

Bowman's Yard, Aldwark, five houses, very damp; still under notice.

Obstructive building in Mount Ephrain, still under notice.

All Saint's Court, Tanner Row, twelve houses and tenements; these houses, which had frequently been under sanitary notice, have been purchased by the North Eastern Railway Company, and demolished upon the advice of the Medical Officer of Health.

On January 1st, 1906, I received a complaint, signed by twelve ratepayers, as to the unhealthiness of the area known as the Hungate District. As soon as possible after that date, we commenced to make a full and systematic house to house inspection of the whole area. This has proved to be a long and tedious business, and when we take into consideration the limitation of our staff, and the great variety of other work which we have to cope with, that was inevitable.

However, the work has been done carefully and thoroughly, and I hope to be able to report on the area during the Summer of 1907.

A large number of sanitary notices have been served upon owners in respect to "insanitary property." Owners would do well to demolish property such as this, and erect suitable habitations in their place. They would thus rid themselves of the annoyance of receiving notices, and remove unhealthy and degrading spots from the City.

From the Annual Report of the Building Inspectors we learn that during the year 1906 the following small New Houses were built in the City :—

Probable Rentals.		East side of River.		West side of River.		Totals.	
£13 or under	...	19	...	28	...	47	} Total. 118
£14 to £18	...	33	...	19	...	52	
£18 to £25	...	17	...	2	...	19	

as compared with a total of 140 for last year.

It is satisfactory to observe that no new privy-middens were erected during the year.

Laboratory Work.

During the year the following work was done in the Medical Officer of Health's Laboratory, with assistance :—

Samples of Sewage and effluents analysed	...	...	...	43
Samples of Beck Waters analysed	...	...	...	21
Samples of Tap and Well Waters analysed	...	...	...	20
Specimens of sputum examined for tubercle bacilli	...	...	...	17
(11 with positive, 6 with negative results).				

157 Throat Swabs were examined for Diphtheria Bacilli :—

66 were for diagnostic purposes (positive results 17, negative 49).

91 were from Convalescents, with a view to their safe discharge from Hospital or Home Isolation.

13 specimens of Blood were submitted to Widal's Test. (Results, positive 7, negative 6).

Educational Work.

During the year, the educational leaf ets compiled by the Medical Officer of Health during recent years, and issued by the Health Committee, have been freely distributed, where desirable, and cover the following subjects :—

Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Sore Throat, Measles, Whooping-Cough, Consumption, Summer Diarrhœa, Small-pox and Vaccination, Instructions regarding Isolation, Instructions regarding Disinfection, Puerperal Fever, the Care and Feeding of Infants.

In February of last year I gave two Lectures to large and appreciative audiences of Teachers of the Elementary Schools, under the auspices of the Education and Health Committees, on the Symptoms and prevention of the Contagious diseases of children. They were given in the Yorkshire Philosophical Society's Museum (by kind permission) and were illustrated by a large number of lantern diagrams and photographs.

The Vice-Chairmen of the two Committees kindly presided.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OR SUPERVISION OF THE CHILDREN ATTENDING THE YORK ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Early in the year, the difficulties experienced in connection with outbreaks of Measles and other diseases in the Elementary Schools led to the consideration of this question by the Education and Health Committees.

Negotiations resulted in :—

- (a) the adoption of “Regulations regarding Contagious or communicable Diseases and the general health of the Children in the York Public Elementary Schools”; and
- (b) the nominal appointment of the Medical Officer of Health as Medical adviser to the Education Committee, with permission to arrange for a Pupil-Assistant to assist him in the work involved.

The able services of Dr. Lewis Williams, M.D., Edin., D.P.H., Liverpool, were secured, and an actual commencement of the work was made in October, 1906.

The Regulations above-mentioned provide for :—

- (a) the systematic notification of suspicious cases of infectious or parasitic disease to the Medical Officer of Health by Head Teachers and School Attendance Officers ;
- (b) the investigation of such cases by the Medical Officer of Health or his Assistant ;
- (c) the exclusion of cases of such diseases from school attendance, or of contacts, until clear of infection ;
- (d) the disinfection of the school, furniture &c. ;
- (e) proper light, ventilation, sanitation, and cleansing in the schools ;
- (f) the advice of parents re defects of eyesight, hearing, nervous system, &c.

The Regulations were made as clear and definite as possible, and contain a summary of suspicious symptoms, for the guidance of the Teachers. Copies were distributed to all the Teachers in the Elementary Schools, together with forms designed to reduce the clerical work to a minimum.

At the end of the School-term in December, a report on the work of the first three months was drawn up by the Medical Officer of Health and his Assistant, and forwarded to the

Education Committee for their information and consideration.

The following is an abstract :—

Since October 10th, 1906, when the new Regulations regarding Contagious Diseases in the Schools came into operation, we received notifications from the Head Teachers as follows :—

Total children notified as *absent* from suspicious causes, 584, of which 232 were attached to the Upper Schools, and 352 to the Infants Schools.

Total children notified as having been *sent home* from School because of suspicious symptoms, 187, of which 86 were in the Upper Schools, and 101 in the Infant Schools.

The great majority of the above notified suspects were *personally investigated* by one of us, and the Head Teachers were advised in every case.

Where a medical practitioner is found to be in attendance upon the suspect of course we do not interfere. Where there is no medical practitioner in attendance, we recommend most cases to obtain medical attention and we give the parents provisional advice meanwhile. There is much difficulty in persuading parents to obtain the advice of their medical attendant, even when medical attention is really required, but it is very desirable to press the point in many of the cases.

The appended Table L gives some details about the cases dealt with.

It will be observed that the larger totals of notifications were chiefly due to the extensive prevalence of Mumps and Whooping Cough, and to our excluding for the first time, systematically, children suffering from headlice or *filthy heads*.

Once we succeed in obtaining a reduction of the latter cases by forcing the parents to attend to them properly, we may reasonably expect to have much less of such disease in the schools and but little absence from such a cause. We have begun trying to force parents to attend to these filthy cases properly.

Of *Mumps* we heard of no less than 393 cases, of which 231 were in Infant Schools. The schools chiefly affected were St. Denys' (68), Haxby Road Council (64), St. Clement's (56), St. Thomas' (54), and Micklegate Bar and Queen Street (40).

Some people think Mumps unworthy of attention, but it is, in fact, a very infectious and often a severe and painful affection.

In our experience it frequently simulates the early stage of Scarlet Fever, so that Scarlet Fever may be evaded by parents diagnosing it as "Mumps," and there is also distinct danger of cases of Scarlet Fever being mistaken for the less serious disease.

On the whole, considering that the system is in the initial stage, that it is difficult completely to organise a new system all at once, and that, perhaps, in some quarters there is a want of full appreciation of the benefits to be derived, the system has worked fairly satisfactorily, and we are very grateful to the Teachers for their help.

The School attendance prize system to some extent undoubtedly militates against the success of this work, and the Medical Officer of Health wrote to the Education Committee at the request of the Health Committee, in January, 1906, and revision of the system was then promised, but is not yet accomplished, although it is in process.

Physical defects and the general health of the children in the Schools :—

After the pressure of work experienced during the first weeks of the working of the Regulations had relaxed, my Assistant devoted some portion of his time to the examination of those children in the schools who had been observed by the Teachers to be suffering from some physical defect. We have pleasure in specially acknowledging the earnest co-operation of the Teachers in this valuable work.

The appended table M sets forth the very interesting results of the examination of such children in the four Schools examined.

The total number of children in those four schools *found to be physically defective*, in some way or other, was 512.

The Parents of 317 of them *were advised* to obtain medical treatment for the defect.

The remainder comprised :—(a) some who were found to be already under medical treatment, (b) the 48 mentally defective, and others whom it is not possible to deal with until the scheme is further developed, and (c) some who were not advised owing to a deadlock at the County Hospital Eye Department about the treatment of necessitous cases.

That deadlock has very unfortunately caused a suspension of this part of the work until further arrangements have been completed.

Attention may well be directed to the appalling number of cases of *defective eyesight* (37 per cent of total defectives), and of *defective hearing* (86 cases), to the large number of cases (60) of throat affection, to the number of children mentally defective (48), and neglected or underfed (33).

It must be borne in mind that these figures do not represent the *total number* of such cases in those schools, but only the total number of those obvious cases to which the Teachers called the attention of my Assistant.

The desirability or necessity of such work of inspection appears, therefore, to be amply justified by these figures, and the systematic examination of every child in the schools, and of children entering the Schools, is surely indicated.

We also call attention to the following points concerning the *general health* of the children :—

- (1) the desirability of the more frequent and more thorough cleansing of some of the Schools ;
- (2) the desirability of a *weekly spraying* or washing of floors, walls, desks, benches, &c., throughout all the schools, with a good disinfectant ;
- (3) some of *the work in the Infant Schools*, in our opinion, is *very* conducive to *eyestrain*, and the production of permanent defects of eyesight, viz. the threading of needles and sewing ; and drawing or writing on very faintly and closely ruled paper—such as would tax the eyesight even of adults.

This fine work should be altogether substituted by black-board or similar large scale teaching. In Infant Schools there should be no work involving eyestrain.

- (4) Children *mentally defective* should be taught—handiwork chiefly, not brainwork—in separate classes. If these would not be possible in every school, we venture to suggest that there should be a separate class for such children in each of four or five of the larger schools, say at

Scarcroft or Cherry Street, Bright Street, Park Grove and Fishergate, where such children would be supervised by one of the teachers specially chosen for the purpose. These classes, if possible, should not be part of the ordinary school, and the children in them should have separate playtimes &c., *because* there is no doubt that these unfortunate children are, consciously or unconsciously, and even disastrously imitated by the other children. It is far from wise for healthy and feeble-minded children to be mingled together in the same class or school.

- (5) 33 Children were observed to have the appearance of being neglected at home, or *underfed*, or both. We have seen it suggested that it should be arranged that the senior girls in schools, in *learning cookery*, should prepare food which could be utilised there and then for these underfed or starving children.

As time goes on, it will perhaps be possible to extend this system of the medical supervision of school children in the following very desirable directions, viz.:—

- (a) *The thorough medical examination of all children* upon admission to school for the first time.
- (b) Medical examination of all absentees, through sickness of any kind, before re-admission to school. By such a method, the educational and physical efficiency of school-going children would be, at least, partially ascertained at the beginning of school life, and could be more easily maintained throughout school life.

TABLE L.—SCHOOL NOTIFICATION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.
October to December, 1906.

DISEASE OR CONDITION.	Absentees notified by Head-Teachers.		Suspects sent home from school by Head-Teachers.		Totals.
	Upper Schools.	Infant Schools.	Upper Schools.	Infant Schools.	
Scarlet fever	4	8	6	1	19
Diphtheria	—	3	—	—	3
"Sore-throat"	17	10	3	5	35
Mumps	112	194	54	62	422
Measles	6	5	—	—	11
Whooping-Cough	18	90	8	11	127
Chickenpox	5	3	1	2	11
Influenza or "Cold"	6	1	—	—	7
"Sore eyes" or Ophthalmia	5	3	2	—	10
Discharging Ears	—	2	1	3	6
Ringworm	12	8	1	7	28
Itch (Scabies)	1	—	—	—	1
"Sore-head" or "Dirty head" (Im- petigo, Eczema, or Headlice)	41	22	10	8	81
"Consumption"	2	—	—	—	2
Miscellaneous	3	3	—	2	8
Totals	232	352	86	101	771

TABLE M.

CHILDREN EXAMINED IN SCHOOL AT THE REQUEST OF TEACHERS
FOR PHYSICAL AND OTHER DEFECTS.

NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.	1,280	760	657	421	
Disease.	Park Grove School.	Pop'leton Road School.	Bedern School.	Bilton Street School.	Total.
Defective eyesight ...	106	42	26	17	191
Defective hearing ...	53	21	10	2	86
Throat affections ...	46	9	3	2	60
Defective speech ...	14	3	2	—	19
Nasal affections ...	8	—	2	—	10
Very defective teeth ...	5	8	2	—	15
Diseases of glands ...	2	—	3	—	5
Deformities of limbs ...	4	2	5	1	12
Nervous conditions and men- tal deficiency ...	8	8	21	18	55
Anæmia ...	2	3	4	2	11
Phthisis and Bronchitis ...	1	2	—	—	3
Infectious and parasitic diseases ...	1	4	1	—	6
Other defects or conditions	—	4	2	—	6
Children neglected or under- fed—or both ...	5	10	12	6	33
Totals ...	255	116	93	48	512

ADMINISTRATION OF THE MIDWIVES ACT (1902), DURING THE YEAR 1906.

On April 1st, 1905, the last date for enrolment of all midwives then practising, the "certified" midwives residing in the City of York numbered 68.

During the year 1906, 14 midwives have left the City, and 2 City midwives (possessing the Central Midwives Board's new certificate) have been added to the Roll.

On December 31st, 1906, there were 34 certified midwives practising in the City (having sent notice of intention to practise), of whom

6 have been trained, and possess the London Obstetrical Society's or other training certificate, and

28 have not been trained.

27 are married, and 26 keep house for their husbands; 6 are widows; 1 is a spinster; 13 wear a nurse's outdoor uniform; 5 cannot write; 5 work almost entirely as nurses, under the supervision of medical practitioners; 10 are of the age of 60 years or more.

There were also 23 certified midwives not practising as such, of whom 12 have been trained, and possess the London Obstetrical Society's or other training certificate;

2 possess the Central Midwives Board's new certificate (by training and by examination); and 9 are untrained;

14 are working as general, medical, surgical, or monthly nurses, in Institutions or otherwise; and 9 are wholly engaged in housekeeping (6 being married).

There is now, therefore, a total of 57 certified midwives on the Roll, residing in or working in the City.

During the year 1906:—

20 stillbirths were notified by midwives to the Medical Officer of Health (per Rule No. 18);

13 notifications of midwives having had to send for medical help were received (per Rule No. 19 (b));

and 3 cases of Puerperal Fever were notified by midwives (per Rule No. 18).

No cases of death of mother or child before arrival of a medical man were reported (per Rule No. 18).

Report on the Inspection of the Certified Midwives practising in the City of York during the year 1906:—

During the year, I personally interviewed each of the 49 certified midwives who were believed to be practising as midwives in the City, and their homes were fully inspected as to their sanitary condition by the Sanitary Inspectors.

Of the 49, 8 were found to be working only as monthly nurses;

7 were not practising at all (being fully engaged either in housekeeping or in shopkeeping);

3 were ill, and had been unable to work for some time.

I made a full "inspection" and took complete notes about the remaining 31 midwives who were actually in practice as such.

The following are the chief facts concerning the results of the Inspection:—

DRESS:—

24 wore dresses of cotton print or other washable material;

7 wore skirts of serge or woollen stuff; and 14 wore nurses' outdoor uniform.

HANDS:—

14 had need of improvement as to cleanliness of hands and nails.

APPARATUS BAGS:—

19 had good, special, leather bags: 7 had ordinary satchels or handbags (of which 4 were old and well-worn); 2 had special baskets; 1 had a plain linen bag; 2 had no bag at all; 5 bags were without removable and washable lining.

APPARATUS:—

3 carried douches with metal cans; 3 carried Rotunda douches; 21 carried a Higginson's syringe; 4 carried no douche or enema apparatus whatever.

6 carried silver catheters; 9 carried gum-elastic or celluloid; 2 carried glass catheters; and 14 carried none.

29 carried scissors; 2 carried none.

12 did not carry a clinical thermometer.

25 carried satisfactory nailbrushes; 2 carried nailbrushes not clean; 4 carried none.

DRUGS:—

11 carried liquid Extract of Ergot; 10 carried Sal Volatile.

ANTISEPTICS:—

11 carried Corrosive Sublimate Soloids; 12 Izal, Cyllin, or Lysol; 21 Permanganate of Potash crystals or tablets; 18 Boric acid, in powder form; 1 Carbolic acid; 1 Condy's fluid; 19 carried collapsible tubes of thymol jelly or carbolised vaseline; 10 wide-mouthed pots of vaseline or lard; and 2 no lubricant whatever.

SUNDRIES:—

20 carried soap; 18 carried safety pins; and 27 carried wool, tow, linen thread, cotton rags, &c.

CASE REGISTERS:—

19 carried case-registers well-kept; 5 carried unsatisfactorily kept case-registers; 6 carried none at all.

All of them possessed a copy of the Rules of the Central Midwives Board.

NOTIFICATIONS :—

5 had forgotten to notify stillbirths; 4 had forgotten to notify sending for medical help; 8 had not kept record of sending for medical help; none had forgotten to notify cases of fever.

RECORDS :—

10 had had cases of stillbirth; 3 had had cases of puerperal septicaemia; 12 had had to send for medical help (of which 8 had not done so by proper form); none had had any difficulty in obtaining medical help (so they stated).

PERSONAL HEALTH :—

None suffered from ulcers, abscesses, &c., so far as could be ascertained, except one, who suffered from varicose veins and eczema of one leg.

PLACES OF RESIDENCE :—

3 houses were dirty; 11 had defective sinks; 2 had defective water-closets; 3 had defective yard pavement; 1 had defective kitchen floor; 1 had a pan-closet; 6 had no proper ashbin.

All these sanitary defects were duly remedied during the year.

To summarise :—At least 13 midwives were not properly carrying out the Rules of the Central Midwives Board as to apparatus and antiseptics to be carried by them in attendance upon their cases, or as to the keeping of a case-register, &c.; of these, 5 were decidedly unsatisfactory. 14 others specially need supervision. With these I have endeavoured to gain improvement by advice and by instruction, given in interviews at my office.

I also interviewed all the midwives who had cases of Puerperal Septicæmia, gave them instructions and advice, and secured their disinfection before going on with their work, including steam disinfection of their clothing.

It is interesting to note that the fees obtained by the midwives range from 5/- to 25/- per case, the average being about 10/-. 15 midwives had door-plates or window cards announcing title of "Certified Midwife."

The Health Committee authorised me to issue a circular giving final warnings to the above-mentioned 13 unsatisfactory midwives, and requested the Town Clerk to remind the general medical practitioners by circular letter of their obligation to notify to me any cases of "puerperal fever," in its various manifestations, which they may meet with in practice, in compliance with the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Acts, 1889 and 1899.

The Staff of the Health Department now consists of :—

The Medical Officer of Health.

Two Inspectors of Nuisances (one practically retired).

Two Assistant Inspectors of Nuisances.

One Drainage Inspector.

Two Clerks.

Disinfector.

Disinfecting Attendant.

Ambulance Driver.

Drain-testing Assistant.

During the year a scale of increases of salaries for the Inspectors was instituted.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

During the year 1906, 610 Workshops were on the register, and the names of 114 out-workers (or home-workers) were received.

On the whole the workshops, retail bakehouses, etc., were found to be in a satisfactory condition. No legal proceedings had to be instituted.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year 1906 under the Act :—

Total number of Workshops on the Register, 610, including :—

Retail Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Laundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
"Workplaces"	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Number of Domestic Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Number of lists of Outworkers received (representing 31 Employers and 114 outworkers, all of whom are engaged in making wearing apparel)	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Notices of occupation of Workshops received	...	...	...	...	...	...	30

WORKSHOPS AND DOMESTIC WORKSHOPS :—

Number inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
Number of Inspections made	...	...	...	...	...	...	157
Notices served under Public Health Acts <i>re</i> Sanitary defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Number of notices to cleanse and limewash	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Number of notices to abate over-crowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of notices to provide means of ventilation (Sec. 7)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Number of notices <i>re</i> wet floors (Sec. 8)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Legal proceedings taken	...	...	...	...	...	...	0

RETAIL BAKEHOUSES (61 in number) :—

Number inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Notice served as to water-closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Notice served as to water-cisterns	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Notices to remove drain openings	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Notices served to limewash	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Number of bakehouses dealt with as sanitarily unfit (under-ground bakehouses)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Legal proceedings taken	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Number where sanitary arrangements improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

WORKPLACES (Restaurant Kitchens, Stables, &c.) :—

Number inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Notices or other action taken	...	...	...	...	...	...	0

SANITARY CONVENIENCES IN WORKSHOPS :—

Closets were insufficient or unsuitable or defective at	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
There were no closets separate for the sexes at	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

These were dealt with under Section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, which was adopted by York Corporation, April 4th, 1892.

HOMEWORK (Sections 107 to 115) :—

Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Number of outworkers' premises inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Number found unwholesome and occupiers ordered to cleanse	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Work stopped because of the prevalence of infectious disease, vide Section 110	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Names of outworkers, with places of employment, forwarded to the Clerks of Councils in whose districts their places of employment were situated	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Number of employers failing to send in lists	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Two sanitary defects were reported to the York Sanitary Authority by H.M. Inspector of Factories during 1906; one being a nuisance from manure adjoining a workshop, and one bakehouse required limewashing.

Three infringements of the Act were reported by me to H.M. Inspector of Factories, under Section 133.

Full details of the Workshops and of our inspections were placed upon record, in accordance with the Act.

WORKSHOPS ON THE REGISTER AT THE END OF 1906.

Retail Bakehouses	61	Needlework	3
Blacksmiths	5	Paperbag making	1
Bottling	6	Painters	2
Boot and Shoe Making and		Plumbing	20
Repairing	60	Picture Framing	3
Brickmaking	6	Piano Repairer	1
Brushmaking	2	Polishing	2
Bookbinding	2	Printing	2
Basket Making	2	Photography	3
Cabinet Makers	14	Rag and Paper Sorting	2
Curriers	3	Restaurants	12
Coach Builders	7	Rope Making	4
Cork Cutter	1	Saddlers	14
Carver and Gilder	1	Stable Yards	3
Cycle making and Repairing	6	Sculptor	1
Corset Making	1	Shoeing Smiths	8
Chicory Drying	1	Shirt Making	5
Dressmaking	91	Stocking Knitters	4
Dyeing	2	Sugar Boiling	2
Dry Salters	2	Tailoring	80
Draper	1	Taxidermist	1
Engraver	1	Toy Repairing	1
Fellmonger	1	Tinsmiths	14
Furriers	2	Umbrella Making	1
Gas Fitter	1	Upholsterers	3
Hearthrug making	1	Whitesmiths	9
Jam Making	1	Weighing Machine Maker	1
Joiners	31	Watch Makers	18
Laundries	6	Wire Workers	2
Mantle Making	4	Wheelwrights	7
Milliners	46	Strap Maker	1
Mattress Making	1	Ticket Writer	1
Malting	1	Chemists	2
Boat Builder and Repairer...	1		
Clog Maker	1		
Masons	4		
Mackintosh Making... ..	2		
		Total ...	610

EDMUND M. SMITH,

Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES FOR THE YEAR 1906.

I have the honour to submit for your information a statement of Sanitary work carried out under my supervision for the abatement of Nuisances, etc., during the year 1906.

In the period named 5,326 houses and other premises have been inspected, 1,368 of which were found to require sanitary improvement.

2,334 notices have been served on owners and occupiers to execute various sanitary works to remedy the defects found on the said premises.

It will be seen by the tabular statement:—

That during the year 265 privies have been converted into water-closets and the ashpits in connection therewith abolished.

It again shows that a considerable amount of sanitary work has been carried out by owners of property without notice from this Department.

A larger number of cases of overcrowding have been investigated during the year, and 36 notices have been served upon the occupiers of the dwelling-houses to abate the same.

As in previous years, great difficulty has been met with, owing to the occupiers not being in a position to meet the consequent increased expenditure incurred by their removal to larger houses.

During the year, 47 houses have been provided with a proper supply of water.

Eleven additional water-closets have been provided to houses where there was an insufficient number for the proper accommodation of the inmates.

Twenty houses were reported to the Health Committee as being without sufficient and suitable sanitary accommodation.

Common Lodging-Houses:—

The powers for the re-registration of these houses, under Section 80 of the York Corporation Act, 1902, enable the Sanitary Authority to effect improvements before certifying the houses as fit *to be used* as Common Lodging-houses, and the provisions of the Act have been enforced.

This Section requires that applications for the renewal must be received before the 31st of December each year.

There are 19 Common Lodging-houses in the City. The houses registered contain 97 rooms for sleeping purposes, and afford accommodation for 352 lodgers nightly.

Twenty-four applications were received from the Keepers for the re-registering of the houses in their occupation.

Twenty-one were re-registered subject to certain alterations and improvements being carried out, one was refused as the applicant was not fit to exercise proper supervision over it, and two were refused as the premises were structurally unfit for that purpose :—

Bridget Welsh, Wide Yard, Hungate.

Catherine Barrett, 33, Willow Street.

Margaret Battle, 35, Hope Street.

The occupiers of certain un-registered premises in Navigation Road were requested to discontinue taking in lodgers until they were registered.

Also two applications were received for the primary registration of premises as Common Lodging-houses; both were refused as being structurally unfit.

Two have since been discontinued.

313 inspections have been made, and the houses have been kept in a clean and fairly satisfactory condition.

Slaughter-Houses :—

There are 77 Private Slaughter-houses in the City. 1,264 visits of inspection have been made, and 318 notices to limewash were complied with.

During the year the condition of 12 of them has been improved; floors have been laid with cement concrete; drain openings have been removed outside, walls cemented, and light and ventilation improved.

Their cleanliness has been well maintained throughout the year.

One application was made by Frederick Thompson, Nunnery Lane, to re-occupy as a Slaughter-house premises situate in the Yorkshire Hussar Inn Yard, North Street, and a licence was again granted for one Year.

Four notifications were received of change of occupier.

On account of a complaint having been made as to the condition of the Slaughter-Houses in the Shambles, the Health Committee instructed the Medical Officer of Health, the Meat

Inspector (Mr. Fawdington), and myself to inspect them and report. Upon inspection we found them in a fairly satisfactory condition (with the exception of some repairs to the floors, walls, and of the dirty condition of the creels and tables.)

The Committee instructed me to serve notices upon the occupiers to remedy the defects, also to ask them to comply with the slaughter-house Bye-laws more carefully than they had done previously.

An application was received on behalf of Mrs. Annie Bridge, of Little Hall Field Road, for a transfer to her of the license of the Knacker's Yard adjoining her house, which had been held by her husband, William Bridge, for some years.

The Committee granted the application for the license for one year, a fee of 10/- to be paid per annum.

Offensive Trades :—

Number on Register :—							
Tripe Boilers	...	...	4	Tanner...	...	...	1
Gut Scrapers	...	...	2	Leather Dressers	...	...	3
Fat Melters	...	...	3				—
Fellmongers	...	...	3				16
							—

One hundred inspections have been made in connection with the above premises, which are considerably more than previous years and in consequence we have found them in a more satisfactory condition.

During the Summer in consequence of complaints of the smell from the premises occupied by a Fat Melter I found that he had established the business of a Fat Extractor also, but after verbal notice the occupier discontinued the business and removed it out of the City.

Fried Fish Shops :—

Several complaints were made of the nuisance arising from the process of frying, and in consequence frequent visits of inspection were made during the evening, and in several instances improvements were carried out by the occupiers to render the fumes innocuous.

Cowsheds :—

There are 77 Cowsheds in the City and 50 Cow-keepers.

During the year five persons have registered themselves as Cow-keepers and seven persons have given up keeping Cows.

In three sheds overcrowding has been abated;

234 visits of inspection have been made;

103 notices to limewash have been complied with;

Two new sheds are in course of construction.

Many of the visits of inspection to the above Cowsheds have been made along with Mr. William Fawdington, M.R.C.V.S., who examined the cows kept therein.

At one cowshed, I found a cow in a very emaciated condition and suffering from tuberculosis of the udder. As no notification had been received from the owner, the matter was reported to the Medical Officer of Health, and Veterinary Inspector, who inspected the cow and confirmed my opinion.

Upon the matter being reported to the Health Committee they resolved that legal proceedings be taken against the owner for failing to notify, and he was convicted and fined 20/- and costs.

Houses-let-in-Lodgings :—

During the year three applications were received from the landlords of six houses to register their premises under the provisions of the bye-laws relating to "Houses-let-in-lodgings," or occupied by members of more than one family.

The Health Committee refused to grant one of these applications (relating to two rooms) on account of the premises being unfit for that purpose, and resolved that notice be served on the landlord to discontinue letting or allowing the premises to be let or occupied as a lodging-house. There are 30 houses registered. 73 visits of inspection have been made. They have been kept in a very satisfactory condition.

The undermentioned premises were registered :—

No. 4, Grape Lane (consisting of 6 tenements).

Ice-Cream Dealers :

There are 22 premises registered in which Ice-Cream is manufactured or stored. During the year 10 persons have discontinued making or selling Ice-Cream.

33 visits of inspection were made.

The whole of the premises have been kept in a satisfactory condition.

General Notices in default :—

Owing to the failure of the owners to comply with the notices served upon them to effect sanitary improvements, the undermentioned works were carried out by the Corporation under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875, and the costs recovered from the owners :—

Number of houses provided with a sufficient drain ...	...	6
Number of houses provided with a sufficient water closet ...	...	6
Number of houses provided with ashbins ...	...	15
Number of houses provided with a sufficient supply of water ...	...	0

The attention of the City Surveyor has been called to the following defects:—

The condition of back roads	...	...	...	...	49
Nuisances arising from sewers	...	...	...	...	8
Choked street gullies	...	...	...	...	15
Offensive smells from sewer ventilators	...	...	...	...	11
Nuisances from night-soil, refuse, etc.	...	...	...	...	6
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	23
Total					112

Thirty-four houses have been reported to the City Surveyor with regard to the question of water-supply.

Sanitary Work carried out during the Year 1906:—

Number of inspections made	...	...	...	5,326
Number of re-inspections made	...	...	...	3,649
Number of premises which required sanitary improvement	...	...	...	1,368
Number of notices served	...	...	...	2,334
Number of letters sent	...	...	...	472

Description of Work carried out.

							Under Notice.	Without Notice.
PRIVIES:—								
Converted into Water-closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	232	38
Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0
Limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	3
Re-constructed and placed in more suitable position	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0
Additional provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0
ASHPITS:—								
Abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	38
Floors laid with cement concrete	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	0
Portable receptacles provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	381	32
Re-constructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0
DRAINS:—								
New drains constructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	268	107
Re-constructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	41
Disconnected from sewer	...	...	...	...	...	...	242	63
Ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	...	223	51
Waste pipes of sinks disconnected	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	8
Drains under house abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	12
Stoneware syphon traps fixed	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	8
Waste pipes of sinks trapped or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	139	24
Bath and Lavatory waste pipes ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	15
Cleansed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	138	8
Urinals improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	11
Additional gullies fixed in yards...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	9
Cesspits abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	8
Inspection chambers built	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	60

In connection with the work of the re-construction of drains in the City, 1,082 smoke-tests have been made by our Drainage Inspector.

WATER CLOSETS :—

	Under Notice.	Without Notice.
Provided with a sufficient supply of water	243	56
Limewashed or cleansed	107	17
Additional provided	3	8
“Wash-down” Water-closets provided in lieu of “Old Pan” apparatus	2	0
“Wash-down” Water-closets provided in lieu of “Waste Water” closets	0	0
Repaired	87	40
Re-constructed	14	12
Soil pipes repaired or renewed	13	20
New Flush pipes fixed	240	56
Light and ventilation provided or improved	7	7
Abolished	1	0
New Cisterns fixed	242	56

HOUSES :—

Cleansed and limewashed	233	7
Unfit for habitation : closed or demolished	1	0
“ ” improved	14	0
Roofs, &c., repaired	134	0
Water spouts fixed or repaired	96	5
Down spouts disconnected from drain	209	44
Overcrowding abated	36	0
New sinks fixed	51	11
Accumulations of refuse removed	88	4
Nuisances abated, arising from the keeping of swine and other animals	50	0
Pavements of yards repaired	228	47
Yards repaved with cement concrete	120	31
Yards repaved with asphalt	17	1
Without sufficient sanitary accommodation	20	0
Supplied with a sufficient supply of water	47	0
Means of Ventilation Improved	23	0
Miscellaneous works not classified above	95	7

COWSHEDS (77) :—

	Under notice.
Visits of inspection made	234
Limewashed	154
Closed or discontinued as such since January 1st, 1906	10
Improved :— drains inside abolished, light and ventilation	5
Overcrowding abated	3

SLAUGHTER HOUSES (77) :—

Visits of inspection made	1264
Limewashed, cleansed	318
Repaired	10
Floors repaired or laid with cement concrete	14
Walls rendered with cement	2
Light and ventilation improved	3
Drains inside abolished	4
Receptacles provided	11
Closed or discontinued as such since January 1st, 1906	3

COMMON LODGING HOUSES (19) :—

Under notice.

Limewashed	38
Improvements : bedding renewed, &c.	26
Closed or discontinued	5

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS :—

Number limewashed	57
Improvements : bedding renewed, &c.	1

INFECTIOUS DISEASES :—

Patients removed to Hospitals in ambulance	309
Rooms disinfected	588
Articles disinfected by steam disinfector	6,652
Library books disinfected	73
Number of houses inspected, and reports made to the Medical Officer of Health, where cases of infectious disease have occurred (including Phthisis)	469
Notifications of infectious disease sent to the head teachers of schools	570
Notifications sent to the Secretary of the Education Committee	432

OFFENSIVE TRADES :—

Visits of inspection	100
Number of notices to limewash	12
Improvements : provision of receptacles, &c.	3

Smoke Observations.

Number of Chimneys of which observations were taken	9
Number of observations	25
Number of observations in which black smoke was emitted in such quantity as to be a nuisance	14
Number of occupiers cautioned	1
Number of notices served to abate nuisance	3

Sale of Foods and Drugs Acts.

During the year, 117 Samples of Food and Drugs have been procured and submitted to the Public Analyst, who certified 112 samples genuine and 5 adulterated (*i.e.*, 4.27 per cent. were adulterated), viz. :—

Sample of Golden Syrup :—

- (1) Consisted of 75 parts cane sugar syrup, and 25 parts glucose syrup. The label on the jar in which the Golden Syrup was supplied stated that it contained a quantity of glucose.

Sample of New Milk :—

- (2) Consisted of :—

Solids not fat	8.14
Fat	3.05
Water	88.81
	<hr/>
	100.00

This sample was adulterated with 4.24 per cent of added water. Vendor was cautioned by the Town Clerk.

Sample of Butter :—

(3) Consisted of :—

Fats	...	...	...	...	...	...	88.14
Casein	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.08
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	.72
Water	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.06
							<hr/> 100.00

The fat consisted entirely of foreign fat, and is therefore Margarine. Vendor was convicted and fined 20/- and costs.

Sample of Coffee :—

(4) Consisted of 1 part of coffee and 2 parts of chicory.

Vendor cautioned by the Town Clerk.

Sample of New Milk :—

(5) Consisted of :—

Solids not fat	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.67
Fat	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.30
Water	...	...	...	...	...	...	89.03
							<hr/> 100.00

This sample was adulterated with 9.77 per cent of added water. Vendor was convicted and fined 2/6 and costs.

Description of Samples.				Number of samples.	Procured by agents.	
New Milk	...	...	...	60	...	1
Butter	...	...	...	25	...	25
Margarine	...	...	...	4	...	4
Lard	...	...	...	6	...	6
Jam	...	...	...	1	...	1
Pepper	...	...	...	2	...	2
Beer	...	...	...	4	...	4
Coffee	...	...	...	1	...	1
Cheese	...	...	...	1	...	1
Camphorated Oil	...	...	...	1	...	1
Compound Liquorice Powder	...	...	...	1	...	1
Powdered Gentian Root	...	...	...	1	...	1
Ground Ginger	...	...	...	1	...	1
Olive Oil	...	...	...	1	...	1
Malt Vinegar	...	...	...	1	...	1
Yeast	...	...	...	1	...	1
Sweets	...	...	...	1	...	1
Baking Powder	...	...	...	2	...	2
Golden Syrup	...	...	...	1	...	1
Demerara Sugar	...	...	...	2	...	2
Totals				<hr/> 117		<hr/> 58

Canned Meats :—

In accordance with the request of the Local Government Board that samples of "Canned Foods" should be taken and submitted to the Public Analyst in order to ascertain whether

any preservatives and colouring matters had been used to disguise any want of freshness at the time of canning, I have to report that 15 samples were taken, viz. :—4 tins of tongue, 5 tins of corned beef, 4 tins of salmon, 1 tin of lobster, and 1 tin of boiled rabbit.

The Public Analyst certified that the whole of the samples had been carefully examined for preservatives and colouring matters with a negative result. The tins and their contents were all found in a perfect condition.

Diseased Meat House:—

For some considerable time past we have felt the need of a Diseased Meat House, as when seizures were made, the diseased or unsound meat, &c., had to be conveyed to and deposited at my office—always an unpleasant and unsatisfactory proceeding—until such time as an order from a Justice could be obtained.

This difficulty has been overcome by converting part of a Coach House at the Foss Islands Dépôt into a Diseased Meat House, and it is properly equipped for the examination and safe keeping of such meat.

Prosecutions, Seizures, &c.

Nature of Offence, &c.	Decision of Court, &c.
Carcase of a Pig unfit for food, found in a slaughter house.	Seized and Justice's order obtained to destroy. Owner convicted and fined 20/- and costs.
Tubercular Cow sent to York Auction Mart.	It was slaughtered before removal and sent to a Knacker's Yard.
Carcases of four Pigs, and a quantity of Internal Organs.	Seized, and Justice's order obtained.
One Hundred and Eight pounds of Cod-fish; attention called by owner.	Seized, and Justice's order obtained.
Side of Veal in putrid condition found in a slaughter house.	Seized, and Justice's order obtained. Owner cautioned by order of the Health Committee.
Two Emaciated Sheep exposed for sale at York Auction Mart.	Ordered to be removed and slaughtered, and carcasses destroyed.
Four carcasses of Cows found to be Tubercular when slaughtered. Information given by owners.	Seized, and Justice's orders obtained.
Two pieces of Veal found in a slaughter house.	Seized, and Justice's order obtained. Owner cautioned by order of the Health Committee.
Carcase of Pig unfit for food on private premises. Information given by owner.	Seized and Justice's order obtained to destroy.
Ricketty Pig sent to York Auction Mart.	Seized and Justice's order obtained to destroy. Owner cautioned by order of Health Committee.

Nature of Offence, &c.	Decision of Court, &c.
Carcase of a Pig found in a slaughter house (Tubercular).	Seized and Justice's order obtained. Owner cautioned by order of Health Committee.
Eighteen carcasses of Frozen Mutton delayed in transit on Railway and unfit for food.	Seized and Justice's order obtained; carcasses destroyed.
Emaciated Sheep exposed for sale at York Auction Mart.	Seized and Justice's order obtained; carcase destroyed. Owner cautioned.
Carcase of a Beast found in a slaughter house. Information was given that a lame animal had been conveyed to this place the previous night. It was unfit for food.	Seized and Justice's order obtained. Owner convicted by Justices and ordered to pay costs.
Sample of New Milk adulterated.	Vendor cautioned by order of Health Committee.
Sample of Butter adulterated.	Vendor convicted and fined 20/- and costs.
Sample of Coffee adulterated.	Vendor cautioned by order of the Health Committee.
Sample of Milk adulterated.	Vendor convicted and fined 2/6 and costs.

Filthy Bedding:—

Under the provisions of Section 56 of the York Corporation Act, 1902, I reported three cases where the bedding was in such a filthy and unwholesome condition as to render it dangerous to the health of the persons sleeping on it.

The Health Committee authorized me to remove the bedding and cause it to be destroyed, and in two of the cases it was replaced by new bedding at the cost of the Corporation.

In February, Clement M. Robinson resigned his post as Junior Assistant Inspector of Nuisances in this department, he having obtained an appointment as Assistant Inspector to the Finchley Urban District Council, and Robert Hagyard of this City was appointed to succeed him.

In conclusion I have great pleasure in recording that Alfred Longstaff, Disinfecting Assistant, and Ernest Richardson, Senior Clerk, have obtained the certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute, qualifying them for an appointment as Inspector of Nuisances; and also in again recording the hearty co-operation which I have received from all my assistants in carrying out the duties appertaining to my department.

A. E. DRUMMOND, A.R.San.I., Cert.M.I.
Chief Inspector of Nuisances.

Naburn Locks, York

14th January, 1907.

Canal Boats Acts, 1877—1884.

To the Health Committee of the City of York.

Gentlemen,

I beg to report that I am employed as River Bailiff and Dues Collector for the Trustees of the River Ouse Navigation.

I receive a salary of Ten Pounds per annum as Canal Boats Inspector.

During the year ending December 31st, 1906, I have inspected 265 boats.

Upon the above boats I found 522 men, 44 women, and 30 children.

I have not met with or heard of any cases of illness upon any of the boats.

I found the cabins clean, and in good repair, with the exception of two boats, which required repairing and painting, and this was done after notice had been sent to the owners.

I met with one boat having too many children on the boat, and sent notice to the owner, who gave instructions, and had the complaint rectified at once.

The highest number of boats on the Register has been 229. Out of this number 39 have been broken up, 17 registered with other authorities, 9 withdrawn, leaving 164 upon the Register.

During the past year one new boat has been registered with this authority.

Mr. Owen J. Llewellyn, H.M. Inspector of Canal Boats, visited York and inspected the books on November 9th, 1906.

I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

THOS. LEETHAM, *Inspector.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR 1906.

METEOROLOGICAL STATION, YORK.—THE MUSEUM.

Longitude 1° 5' W., Latitude 53° 57' N. Height above Mean Sea Level, 56 feet. Gravity correction, +.024 ins.

Barometer.		Air Temperature.										Humidity.			Earth Temperature Average.	
Mean Pressure at 32° Fahrenheit.		Mean.		Means of		Minimum and Maximum Combined.	Absolute Minimum and Maximum.			Percentage.			At 1 ft.	At 4 ft.		
At M.S. Level.	At Station Level.	9 a.m.	9 p.m.	Min.	Max.		Day.	Min.	Max.	Day.	9 a.m.	9 p.m.			Mean.	
1906.	ins.	ins.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o		%	%	o	o		
Jan.	29.844	29.784	40.6	41.2	40.9	41.3	30.0	53.4	20th	28th	89	89	39.1	42.1		
Feb.	29.700	29.641	35.4	36.4	35.9	37.2	26.0	47.0	24th	1, 10, 26	90	90	37.2	40.7		
Mar.	29.959	29.899	41.2	39.9	40.6	41.1	20.0	58.3	14th	17th	83	85	39.5	40.6		
Apr.	30.082	30.023	45.2	43.0	44.1	44.5	29.5	67.0	7, 9	13th	75	78	44.0	43.2		
May	29.835	29.777	51.7	49.5	50.6	51.2	30.5	68.0	2nd	7, 24	78	86	49.2	46.7		
June	30.122	30.065	58.5	56.5	57.5	58.5	39.0	78.0	5th	12th	75	79	57.0	52.1		
July	30.001	29.944	61.8	59.0	60.4	61.6	43.8	78.1	12th	23rd	75	81	59.4	55.6		
Aug.	29.935	29.878	61.8	60.0	60.9	62.2	49.8	84.0	6th	31st	78	84	60.8	57.7		
Sept.	30.206	30.148	56.2	54.1	55.2	56.1	32.0	92.0	28th	1st	81	84	57.9	57.4		
Oct.	29.784	29.726	50.6	50.8	50.7	51.7	34.0	70.0	14th	5th	90	90	52.3	54.0		
Nov.	29.833	29.774	45.2	45.4	45.3	45.5	30.5	61.0	19th	22nd	89	90	46.3	49.4		
Dec.	29.906	29.846	36.5	37.0	36.8	37.1	20.0	55.0	30th	5th	91	89	40.5	45.5		
Year.	29.934	29.875	48.7	47.7	48.2	49.0	20.0	92.0	Dec. 30th	Sept. 1st	82.8	85.4	48.6	48.8		

Heights above ground:—Barometer, 3 feet; Thermometers, 4 feet; Rain-gauge, 1 foot.

1906.	Rainfall.		Weather, No. of Days of								Wind, No. of Observations of										
	Total.	Max.	Day.	Rain.	Snow.	Hail.	Thunder Storm.	Clear Sky.	Over-cast.	Fog.	Gale.	Strong (Wind 47)	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm
Jan.	ins. 2'82	ins. '49	5th	21	2	0	0	0	10	2	0	6	7	0	1	3	14	9	25	3	0
Feb.	1'67	'42	27th	19	6	1	1	4	6	6	0	10	11	0	2	1	13	3	14	11	1
Mar.	1'36	'29	24th	18	8	1	0	1	12	3	0	12	21	4	0	0	8	5	17	7	0
April	1'02	'30	30th	12	2	3	2	9	3	2	0	0	18	4	7	3	8	5	10	4	1
May	1'72	'61	19th	18	0	0	2	1	17	0	0	2	14	2	6	3	17	3	10	7	0
June	1'37	'94	23rd	14	0	0	1	3	8	0	0	2	10	4	10	4	9	6	11	6	0
July	0'92	'25	31st	12	0	1	2	0	6	0	0	1	1	0	5	6	10	7	29	4	0
Aug.	2'22	'78	8th	17	0	0	4	7	5	1	0	4	2	1	3	4	25	7	14	5	1
Sept.	0'48	'21	14th	7	0	0	0	8	4	5	0	1	12	4	3	3	11	1	21	5	0
Oct.	4'70	'73	18th	22	0	0	1	4	15	5	0	2	3	0	4	7	25	9	11	3	0
Nov.	2'83	'47	4th	21	1	1	0	2	17	3	0	5	10	2	3	1	16	5	17	5	1
Dec.	1'65	'34	15th	18	5	0	0	3	10	11	0	4	18	1	1	3	14	6	13	5	1
Year	22.76	'94	June 23	199	24	7	13	42	113	38	0	49	127	22	45	38	170	66	192	65	5

BAROMETER AT 32° AND M.S.L.

1906.	Highest Barometer.	Lowest Barometer.
January ...	30'626 22nd. 9 p.m.	29'002 6th, 9 p.m.
February ...	30'323 5th, 9 a.m.	28'595 10th, 9 p.m.
March ...	30'366 19th, 9 a.m.	28'891 11th, 9 a.m.
April ...	30'742 9th, 9 a.m.	29'244 28th, 9 p.m.
May ...	30'147 5th, 9 a.m.	29'461 17th, 9 a.m.
June ...	30'437 5th, 9 a.m.	29'431 1st, 9 a.m.
July ...	30'299 9th, 9 p.m.	29'683 18th, 9 p.m.
August ...	30'423 28th, 9 a.m.	29'439 25th, 9 a.m.
September ...	30'631 27th, 9 a.m.	29'478 15th. 9 a.m.
October ...	30'415 25th, 9 a.m.	29'265 30th, 9 p.m.
November ...	30'537 11th, 9 a.m.	29'055 18th, 9 p.m.
December ...	30'707 21st, 9 a.m.	28'939 26th, 9 p.m.
Year.	30'742 April 9th, 9 a.m.	28'595 Feb. 10th, 9 p.m.

SUNSHINE VALUES.

Month.	Total Hours of Sunshine.	Percentages of possible total hours of Sunshine.	
	1906.	1906.	1905.
January ...	30'4	13	15
February ...	69'6	26	21
March ...	114'3	31	29
April ...	181'2	43	24
May ...	98'5	20	34
June ...	186'1	37	47
July ...	211'8	42	48
August ...	181'9	40	34
September ...	156'5	42	32
October ...	77'5	24	33
November ...	31'5	13	15
December ...	45'0	20	12
Year.	1384'3	31	31

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